

## THE MCKINLEYS AT HOME

Scenes at Their Reception  
Wednesday Evening.

### A VERY BRILLIANT GATHERING

Guests from Many Cities Accept the Invitation of Ex-Governor and Mrs. McKinley and Assist in Celebrating the 25th Anniversary of their Marriage.

CANTON, Feb. 6.—Ex-Governor and Mrs. McKinley gave their first reception Wednesday afternoon and evening, in celebration of the 25th anniversary of their marriage. That happy event actually occurred on the 25th of January, but the later date was selected as a matter of convenience. Mrs. McKinley wore her wedding gown in honor of the occasion, and in its ivory white satin and brocade, seemed younger and brighter than she has for many years. Point lace and white pearl passementerie completed the trimmings, and she carried bride roses. The crush of guests exceeded anything in the society annals of Stark county. Two locomotive headlights illuminated the grounds of the McKinley residence in North Market street, and a carpet was spread from the curb to the entrance. The house, as most people know, is directly opposite Mrs. Aultman's residence, and is the one in which the distinguished couple began housekeeping 25 years ago. Eleven hundred invitations were sent out, but many of them went to far distant friends who sent cards. It is quite safe to believe that very few residents failed to be present, or regretted afterward that they had accepted the opportunity of mingling in so brilliant a throng.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley received in the bow window of the drawing room. They were assisted by Col. and Mrs. Osborne, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and Messrs. M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, A. C. Tonner and George B. Freese and Charles R. Miller, of Canton. Mrs. McKinley sat during the evening, and was a charming hostess. Mr. McKinley seemed unmoved by the fatigue of standing, and was like himself, always the most distinguished member of the party, with a hospitable greeting and pleasant word for every body. The hours of the reception were from 2 to 4 in the afternoon and from 7 to 11 in the evening.

A buffet luncheon was served, the guests standing and the table being handsomely decorated with flowers, and lighted by candelabra. The constantly moving company completely filled the drawing room and sitting room, hall, stairway and library, and was dense during the entire evening. There was great variety in the gowns worn, dark and light being about evenly divided. Many of the ladies wore bouquets, but strict evening dress seemed to predominate.

The party from Massillon arrived at half past 8, and left for home at 10 o'clock on the special train. In the Massillon list were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. C. Steese, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Humberger, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Dr. and Mrs. Pease, Mrs. and Miss Wales, Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, Mrs. J. G. Warwick, Mrs. and Miss Slusser, Messrs. A. Wales, W. K. L. Warwick, W. F. Ricks, James R. Dunn and Edwin L. Arnold.

Among the very many other out of town guests were: Mrs. Morton, of Columbus; Mrs. Owens and Miss June, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. Park Alexander, Judge Marvin, Mr. Atterholt, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Miller, Mr. C. W. Seibler and Miss Taplin, of Akron; Mr. Abram McKinley, of New York; Major and Mrs. Goodspeed, of Columbus; Martin Dodge of Cleveland.

Colonel and Mrs. Osborne, of Boston; Miss Helen McKinley, the Governor's sister; Captain and Mrs. Heistand, of Columbus; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Duncan and daughter, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stambaugh, of Youngstown; Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee, of Columbus; Dr. T. D. Flood, editor of the Chautauquan; Ned Arden Flood, Meadville Pa.; Colonel and Mrs. Stafford, of New York; General and Mrs. Botsford, of Youngstown; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schmidlappe, of Cincinnati; Ex-Adjutant General Howe and son Judd Howe, of Keosauqua; General L. S. Elbright and wife of Akron; Colonel W. C. Boone, of Fostoria; Colonel Harry C. Sherrard, of Steubenville; J. Ewing Brooks, of Salem; R. D. Kuhs of Cleveland.

Mr. W. R. Woodford made up a party of Cleveland friends, who came down over the Valley railway in his car. They included Judge Ricks, Mark Hanna, Myron T. Herrick, Judge Saunders, Mr. Squire, Sylvester T. Everett, and Wm. Edwards. It would be impossible to name all the strangers who represented several states and many cities.

### A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Everhard Smoke Consumer at the Court House.

CANTON, Feb. 6.—After several weeks devoted to the installation of the new smoke consumer, under the court house boilers, the work was pronounced complete today, by the inventor, Mr. H. H. Everhard, of Massillon, and its results were easily noticeable by the total absence of any black clouds of smoke. In their place a light vapor may be seen pouring out of the stack, for a short time after firing, but ordinarily nothing is visible. Some difficulty was experienced in completing the work, owing to the seeming impossibility of establishing a draft. Two hitherto unknown dampers were finally discovered by Mr. Everhard's firemen, after which no obstacles whatever were encountered. The saving in fuel amounts to about

50 per cent. The commissioners have been spending about \$300 a month for hard coal. Mr. Everhard says that they will save at least five dollars a day from now on, as they can burn cheap soft coal. The boilers are being fired at present with Massillon nut, but the fuel recommended is nut and slack combined, the mixture costing perhaps a dollar a ton.

The same consumer is now successfully in use at the Warthorst & Co. brick works and at the Sippo mills. Without drawings, the details of its construction could not be made known. Roughly speaking, the ordinary fire box is enlarged, and divided into two compartments, lengthwise. Each compartment is fired separately. When the fuel on one side has been reduced to a bed of live coals, the other side is filled with fresh coal, and small jets of steam force the heavy black smoke forward and around, so that it passes over the hot live coals on the other side and is consumed. When this bed has become a clear, white hot mass, the other side is fired, and the process reversed. Very little steam is required, and it decomposes under the intense heat thus adding to the fuel. The patent permits the use of condensed air instead of steam, but experiments with air have not yet been made. There has been a long unsatisfied demand for a practical smoke consumer, and Mr. Everhard seems to have produced the right sort of a device.

The commissioners inspected the consumer this afternoon, together with many other interested persons, and expressed satisfaction with its operation. Although the weather is the least favorable for perfect work, the test was pronounced all that could be desired.

### COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

George D. Saxton Makes Answer—Larry Steele in Trouble.

CANTON, Feb. 6.—George D. Saxton, by his attorneys, Wm. R. Day and J. J. Grant, today filed an answer to the petition wherein he is named as defendant, recently filed by Annie E. George. The defendant denies that he holds any personal property of any kind what ever which now or at any time belonged to Annie George. Mr. Saxton further answers by stating that in 1891 Annie George borrowed money from him, and later, in the early part of 1892, desired him to lead her more. This money was given in exchange for Annie George's note for \$300. This note is now due and is unpaid. It was agreed between the plaintiff and himself, Mr. Saxton claims, that he should hold all the former's property until said note had been redeemed. He explains that at all times he has been willing to surrender to the plaintiff all the personal property of hers in his possession, providing the note was paid. He adds that the plaintiff has claimed many things not belonging to her. The action of the plaintiff was that of replevin and Mr. Saxton petitions the court for the same relief concerning the same property.

Thomas Mellon and Larry Steele, of Massillon, are under arrest here for brutally beating and kicking James Clerc, at "Paddy" Gallagher's saloon on Tuesday night. Clerc is in the Aultman hospital and his condition is serious. The man was nearly kicked to death and suffers terribly. His head and face are bruised and swollen and his chest and side are injured. The prisoners may be arraigned before Mayor Rice this afternoon.

### PURCHASE OF FINE HORSES.

John H. Fishel, of Minerva, has purchased of Charles C. Cook, two of Canton's best horses, the price paid being \$2,500. The horses are Black Cecil, a 3 year old mare with a record of 2:18 1/2, and Minton, a bay stallion aged 4 years, whose record is 2:24 1/2. These horses will be wintered in Massillon. Cecil is a coming racer. Last year he was entered in six races finishing first in four and second in two. Minton also has a flattering record, and a splendid future is predicted for him.

### MORE BRIDGES FOR CANTON.

The following bids for the erection of bridges have been received by the county commissioners for two Canton bridges: Massillon Bridge company, Ninth street, \$15,650; Laiblin road, \$7,575. Wrought Iron Bridge company, plan BB \$8,370; Laiblin road, \$6,362. Pennsylvania Bridge company, Ninth street, \$16,000; Laiblin road, \$7,600. On comparison it was found that the bids of the Wrought Iron Bridge company was the lowest for Ninth street, \$8,370, and the contract was awarded to that company. The Canton Bridge company received the contract for the Laiblin road bridge at \$6,362.

CANTON, Feb. 7.—The Columbia Spring Company, of Newport, N. J., and Pittsburgh, Pa., assigned on Thursday to John M. Kennedy, of Covington, Ky. The assets are estimated at \$270,000, the liabilities at \$300,000. The Columbia company operated the spring works in this city. The company operated eight factories in six states.

Marriage licenses have been granted to E. G. Pritchard and Mary E. Bachtel, of Canton; Charles S. Latham and Cora L. Trump, of Trump; Benjamin Rosenberg and Mary Reimer, of Beach City.

The case of Richard Wagner against the city of Canton to recover damages in the sum of \$10,000 for personal injuries, began this morning in court room No. 1 before Judge McCarty.

The case of the Congress Lake Outing Club against A. D. Biechle to recover judgment for alleged unpaid shares was settled in Judge Taylor's court this morning. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The will of Catharine Poorman, of Sugar Creek township, has been filed for probate.

Julia B. Gibson has been appointed administratrix of the estate of George K. Gibson, of Massillon. The administratrix has been authorized to settle the claim against the W. & L. E. railway for causing the death of the deceased.

CANTON, Feb. 8.—Richard Wagner who sued the city of Canton for damages for personal injuries secured a ver-

dict for \$600, in court on Friday afternoon.

The Canton Spring works will resume operations under the direction of the assignee. Sixty-two men will be employed.

### PRORATE COURT NOTES.

David Kinsley, of Lake township, assigned on Friday to Wm. Wagner. The assets are estimated at \$8,000. The liabilities are not estimated.

Wm. L. Lindosmith has been appointed administrator of the estate of Allen Kuegoerd, of Alliance.

Urias Royer, of Lake township, assigned on Friday to Wm. Wagner. The assets are estimated at \$3,000. The liabilities are unknown.

Samuel V. Roush is the guardian appointed for the minor heirs of Levi Rohn, of Sugar Creek township.

## WANT IT SET ASIDE.

A New Move in the George Koons Case.

### VERDICT AGAINST THE EVIDENCE

Defendant's Attorney, Quote the Language of the State's Counsel in Urging Conviction as a Means of Preventing the Increase of Crime.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—The following motion was filed Wednesday afternoon in the court of oyer and terminer of Blair county, and is the first step taken since the conviction of George Koons (Frank Wilson) since last Friday at midnight:

The defendant's counsel in the above case respectfully move for arrest of judgment and for a new trial for the following reasons:

1st. Because the verdict is against the law.

2d. Because the verdict is against the evidence.

3d. Because the verdict is not sustained by the weight of all the evidence in the case, and is not warranted by the law and the testimony in the case.

4th. Because the learned district attorney told the jury in his closing address, that the people "have been alarmed and horrified by the commission of the most diabolical crime ever committed in any community. The indignation of the people is aroused. Crime is becoming too prevalent in this county. Murder is becoming too frequent and escapes from punishment are becoming too numerous. Read the records of the commonwealth for the last year and you will find that no less than 8,000 murders have been committed in this state alone. He stands here today one of the most despised criminals it is possible to conceive a demon of the blackest dye. He has been abandoned by all his friends. He has no one to sit here, and interest himself in his trial he has not one scintilla of evidence to recommend him as a man."

5th. Because the learned private counsel for the prosecution told the jury in his closing address that the people of the county, some 70,000 were waiting to see if the spirit of homicidal violence was to be checked or continued that the homes of two juries themselves might be imperiled that the spirit of this old man, Henry Bonebrake, is here today asking for vengeance. It would be an injustice and an outrage to turn him loose to prey upon the community.

6th. It is clear that the jury in the case failed to give to the defendant the benefit of the doubt to which he was entitled. That they had a doubt was conclusively shown by the request that they made to the court for instructions and by the paper which they returned with their verdict containing their written request to the board of pardons to commute the offense from murder in the first degree to murder in the second degree. The verdict was not the result of twelve consenting minds.

7th. The court is respectfully requested to order that the foregoing reasons be filed and that the defendant's counsel be allowed an opportunity to file other and supplemental reasons within such reasonable time as to right and justice shall appertain.

### G. H. SPANG, R. H. HENDERSON, Attorneys for Defendant.

To which the court made the following endorsement: By the court, Feb. 6th, 1896, it is ordered that this paper be filed and counsel for defendant are allowed ten days from this date within which to file additional reasons.

### THE DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Benj. Prosser Passes Away Thursday Night.

Mary Ann Prosser, wife of Benjamin Prosser, died at her home, in Wooster street, Thursday night, of a complication of diseases. Last spring Mrs. Prosser was stricken with paralysis and she had never been entirely well since. For the past three months she had suffered terribly with rheumatism, dropsy and the grip, and her death was a mercy. Mrs. Prosser was 59 years of age and leaves a husband and four children.

### MRS. MARTHA BARNETT.

The death of Mrs. Martha Barnett, widow of the late James J. Barnett, occurred at her home, No. 40 Wooster street, Friday morning, of pneumonia of the lungs, after an illness of but four days. Mrs. Barnett was 55 years of age and is survived by several children.

### Free! Free! Free!

Given away for a few days only, commencing Saturday, February 22nd—29, 1,000 boxes, each containing one week's treatment of Wright's Celery Capsules, at Baltz's drug store. Any person afflicted with Liver, Kidney or Stomach Complaints, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, can get one of the boxes free.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT office.

## PNEUMONIA EPIDEMIC.

Wayne County Has a Serious Visitation.

### A MINERVA TUNNEL CAVES IN.

The Latest Happenings at West Brookfield—A Sudden Death—North Lawrence News Notes—The Schools and the Harris Bill.

### A SERIOUS EPIDEMIC.

WOOSTER, Feb. 7.—Twenty inmates of the Children's home were taken down suddenly yesterday afternoon with a peculiar form of pneumonia.

Rollin Horse, aged 14, is dead, and eight others are believed to be at the point of death.

### A TUNNEL CAVES IN.

MINERVA, O., Feb. 7.—As a result of the recent heavy rainfall in this vicinity the tunnel on the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern railroad, near here, caved in Thursday, effectually blocking all traffic on that line. Trains are being run between this place and Alliance over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh line.

### WEST BROOKFIELD.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Feb. 7.—Our people were very much surprised Thursday afternoon to hear of the death of Peter Paul, whose death occurred very unexpectedly. Mr. Paul was a native of Germany, he came to this country when a young man, and located in this village nearly 50 years ago. He was well known in Massillon as well as here, having worked many years in Russell & Co.'s works. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. John Brand, of this place, with whom he made his home, and Mrs. Lutz, of Toledo. The funeral services will be held in St. Barbara's church, Saturday, at 9:30 a. m. The deceased was about 76 years of age.

The entertainment given in the Lutheran church, Wednesday evening, by Prof. F. S. Fox, of Pittsburgh, was highly appreciated by those who heard him. The condition of the roads caused the audience to be small. We hope to have Mr. Fox with us again, when the weather is more favorable.

Mr. and Mrs. Sluss, of Louisville, are spending a few days with friends in this place.

### NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Feb. 7.—George Ackerman and Hiram Leisy were in Massillon Monday.

Jonas Eschliman, jr., is in Canton this week sitting as juror.

Jacob Edwards spent two days in Wooster last week attending court.

District No. 4 is making preparations to celebrate Washington birthday.

On the 2nd, inst. the school board employed George Hoover to teach the spring term in Dist. No. 3, Charles Reinhold in Dist. No. 1, Nellie Prater in Dist. No. 7. All the teachers in Lawrence succeed themselves. The policy of reducing the teachers' wages in order to have a few more days of school seems to be both unjust and unwise.

Christ Zimmerman, who has been stopping for some time past with his son Frank, went back to Canton on Tuesday.

O. F. Lawrence wears a new smile now and treads his beaten path from store to home with a much more elastic step. It's a boy and looks just like its sire so he says.

C. E. Topic Sunday, the 9th, is Christ's Warning. Leader, Wm. Evans.

The Husbill bill is defeated by three votes and a bill known as the Dana bill increasing the tax to \$500 has passed. It is said that many threatening letters were written to members of the legislature in the event they did not support the Dana or tax bill. The time will come when bulldozing and intimidation will not be effectual.

The Rev. William Williamson, of the U. B. church of Canton, was in town Wednesday.

H. H. Shriver and John Johnson were in Massillon on the 5th.

Charles Lawrence was working for N. K. Bowman & Co., in Canton, Monday and Tuesday.

### A FIRE AT NAVARRA.

NAVARRA, Feb. 6.—Fire broke out in an outbuilding used as a smoke and wash house at the Burke property, in Bethlehem, at 3:30 o'clock this morning. Joseph Wilheffer and family live in the property. Mrs. Wilheffer was awakened by the cracking of the flames and aroused her husband, but they were unable to put out the fire on account of the scarcity of water. By the time the fire company arrived the building, which contained the meat of four hogs and some coal, was totally destroyed. It is supposed that the fire originated from the fire in a kettle placed on the floor used in smoking the meat. No insurance.

NAVARRA, Feb. 8.—Logan Bach, heretofore one of the most promising young men in this neighborhood, has fled from sight, if not from memory dear. He was a schoolmaster at Rockville, near here. On Wednesday he told his pupils that he had urgent business at Navarre, and would return at noon. His "urgent business" was to present an order, so it is said, for \$20, which was paid by the township clerk. This order bore the name of Trustee John Eckroate, and as it is alleged that Eckroate did not sign the order, and as Bach has completely disappeared, his friends are very much stirred up.

The money collected by Bach was really owing him, and the unpleasant features in the case are his disappearance and the spurious signature.

### A SERIOUS EPIDEMIC.

WOOSTER, Feb. 8.—The waifs at the

Wayne county Children's Home continue to come down with pneumonia. Thirteen were added to the list Friday, making a total of thirty-three, just one-half of the number in the institution, besides two matrons who are also ill. Fully one-half of the thirty-three are regarded as critically ill.

### ELTON ECHOES.

ELTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. G. Hogg has ushered in the winter weather in good hope.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Myers, of Massillon, were the guests of Clayton Brenner and wife.

The reign of measles is complete. The schools at Goat Hill was dismissed for the week on account of so many of the scholars being sick. A sort of grip too, which has a grip distinctly original and peculiar to itself for 1896, has made many very ill.

A little child of Jerry Netsley died of measles, and another is at the point of death. The child turned dark of death. S. D. Baughman, sold "Buckskin," a fine foxhound with an excellent record for so young a dog, to a gentleman at Mansfield.

The object of general commiseration at present is the mail man, who, despite the almost impassable roads, continues to make his daily trip from Maysville to Massillon and back, changing mail at four offices between those two points.

The men arrested for burglary at Dalton are believed to be two of the trio who were at Elm Run and Nutwood mines the first of the year and at Camp Creek just before that.

Our quiet little town was too hilarious Saturday night.

Ruth Baughman, who has been very ill, is better.

Dr. B. P. Baughman was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Jones several days this week.

Mrs. Manias Harold came out last week to take Miss Grace, who was visiting her grandma, home with her.

## IS THERE UNIFORMITY.

Another Investigation in Pittsburgh District.

### THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

Mr. DeArmit's Conclusions Pronounced Wrong—He is Invited to Attend the Meeting of the Joint Committee and Make Good His Assertions.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7.—The joint committee of five operators and five miners met at the rooms of the Railroad Operators' Association Thursday to consider the objections raised by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company to paying the district price, by claiming that "true uniformity" does not exist in the district. The meeting decided to invite President W. P. De Armit, of the company, to make another investigation of the conditions of affairs at each mine.

In order that nothing shall stand in the way and to prevent Mr. De Armit from getting out through a loophole, the committee decided to make the investigation in any manner that De Armit will designate. One of his objections was that his company was not represented on the committee that made the former investigation. In the next examination he will be allowed all the representation he wants, and, in fact, will be given every opportunity to learn the truth. Before the committee began business it was decided to invite Mr. De Armit to attend the meeting, but it was found he was out of the city. Upon his return he will be asked to attend the meetings. The following was adopted as the sense of the meeting:

"That we, the members of the committee, at a joint convention, miners and operators, having in accordance with instructions made examinations, believe they were fair and impartial, and further

"That 'true uniformity' does exist in this mining district as reported by us, nevertheless as Mr. DeArmit has not seen fit to make specific charges showing the particular mines at which abuses exist, we invite him to unite with us in an effort to remedy such abuses. For this purpose we will join with him in the appointment of a committee that will be satisfactory to all parties interested."

"Pending the report of such committee we ask that the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company pay its employees the district price, and that all other operators continue doing the same, all of which is respectfully submitted with the hope that by the settlement of this dispute there may be avoided the suffering that would otherwise have to be endured in the several states affected."

### TWO DEATHS.

Death of A. C. H. Boorn on Thursday Morning.

A. C. H. Boorn died Thursday morning at his residence, in North East street, at the age of 78. Mr. Boorn had been sick one week, with influenza. This combined with his age, made recovery impossible. He is survived by his wife and four children, all of whom live here except one. Funeral from the residence of G. W. Boorn, corner of Hill and Thorn streets, at 4 p. m. Friday. Burial at Brimfield on Saturday.

### DEATH OF MRS. SCOTT.

"Grandmother" Scott, as she was known by all, died Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, at the home of her son, Hiram Scott, five miles southwest of Massillon, on the West Lebanon road. She was 87 years of age. The funeral will take place Saturday morning, leaving the house at 10 o'clock; burial at Sixteen cemetery. Mrs. Scott had four surviving children.

John's Celery Tea regulates the bowels, cures constipation, and is sold at all drug stores.

## QUEER AMISH WAYS.

Customs of Many of Our Holmes County Neighbors.

### THEY WILL NOT GO TO LAW.

Some Peculiarities Brought to Light by Some Recent Arrest—The Marriage Ceremony of the Amish—Wheat Field Burial.

(Great surprise was recently occasioned by the arrest of Amish ministers in Indiana, who were subsequently found guilty of marrying cousins, and of solemnizing marriage without a license, as it is very seldom that members of the sect find their way into a court room under any circumstances. So many Amish live in this vicinity that some account of their peculiarities will doubt be interesting. Their marriage customs are very peculiar, and it was for violation of the marriage laws that most of the arrests have been made. They all marry very young. There is never a license applied for from the county clerk, as they claim they are licensed by God. Wedding services always take place on Thursday, and begin at 9 o'clock, lasting till 12. During that time the visitors constantly chant an old hymn. In some instances first cousins and half brother and sister have been united. After a wedding the parents of the bride furnish a plentiful, old-fashioned repast, at which wine and beer flow freely.

Another peculiar idea of this people is that the devil's spirit is concentrated in anything that revolves; consequently they will not purchase any of the improved farming machinery of today—reapers, mowers, or thrashers. Many use the old-fashioned cradles, scythes, and rakes, and will only have their grain thrashed by a machine run by horse power.

They have no church, but worship at private residences, going from house to house. They have no ordained minister but a man they term a leader. They are not allowed to wear ornaments of any kind, or have any such trinkets about their homes. In fact, they are distinguished by antique simplicity, combined with antique prejudice, and by indifference to the interests of the greater world.

The Amish in this country are known for their honesty, and are, no doubt, as honest as any class of people in America. Honesty is among the many traits which are taught them from childhood. They are God-fearing and good people, and it was only on account of certain religious tenets which are not in accordance with the laws of Indiana, that they have been molested. These violations are due largely to ignorance, and not to any desire or intention to get into conflict with the courts. They have not only failed to obey the law regarding license and registry, but have solemnized marriages between couples related to each other within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. In fact, all the counts in the indictments are based on offenses repugnant to the spirit of the laws, but not designated as crimes.

They never quarrel or fight, nor attempt, by law, to punish an offense committed against them. Some time ago a horse was stolen; the thief was tracked and the horse identified. The owner refused to prosecute the thief or go after his horse. They positively refuse to go to court for any cause, but settle all matters in the church, or let them go without settlement. A few weeks ago a member named Halpin was arrested for some trivial offense and was fined a justice of the peace. Rather than go to jail Halpin paid his fine, and was at once expelled from the church. About the same time Daniel Neuesbaum was also arrested at the instigation of an offended neighbor and fined. Neuesbaum is worth at least \$15,000, but rather than pay his fine went to jail.

The colony near Decatur is about to split on account of some members wishing to change the customs of their burial rites. A few weeks ago David C. Neuesbaum died of consumption. The night of his death his remains were thrown in a rough box scarcely three feet long and buried in his own wheatfield. This is in conformity with their belief that wheat should grow over their graves. A woman of the same faction died shortly afterward and received the same treatment, not even her friends being in attendance.

### MR. BROWN IS REMINDED.

He Recalls Muddy Days in the Vicinity of Vicksburg.

If the country and some town roads too, were in bad condition before, this sudden cold wave has had no other effect than to make them still worse. The surface of the ground is frozen crisp and is underlaid by from one to three feet of soft, treacherous mud. Impassable, however, as some of our thoroughfares now seem to be, Mr. William Brown says that if he and his brave companions of 1863 had had such roads to travel in the spring of that year they would have indeed considered themselves very fortunate.

"We were traveling in the vicinity of Vicksburg," said Mr. Brown, "some of us struggling through mud waist deep. It had been raining continuously for several days and the roads running through the dense forests resembled long, narrow bogs. At one place our heaviest animal became fast in the mud. Every horse in the camp, numbering about twenty-four, was hitched to it but could not be budged. The soldiers were forced to work in mud above their waists and many a brave man there contracted the disease which caused his death, if, indeed, he was fortunate enough to escape a collision with a bullet or bomb. We finally got our cannon out by building a corduroy road through the woods and four months later the gravel old stars and stripes floated over the city of Vicksburg."



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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

Mr. J. Park Alexander, of Akron, thinks there is no need for worry about the passage of the Akron lake-grabbing bill. In his opinion it is preposterous on the face of it, and only introduced to satisfy somebody's desire for self-glorification.

The supreme court has finally rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Earnhart law, giving women the right to vote on educational matters, or to become members of the school boards. This completes the victory which the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association has worked so hard to win.

The county primary election must be held several months earlier than usual, this year, because of the necessity of nominating delegates to the national Republican convention. There will also be the usual local primary election, this spring, and unless the two elections are combined they will fall only a few weeks apart. Why not adopt the plan that is meeting with favor elsewhere, and settle all these questions at once? There is no important reason for engaging in two contests, when everything might be determined in one day and in just as satisfactory a manner. Then the summer would be freed from discussion of those minor local issues, and permit of full enjoyment of the greater contest. Over a month remains for the preliminary work. This will give candidates for county offices and for seats in the national convention ample time in which to make themselves known.

The Canton News-Democrat fears that the air in which THE INDEPENDENT man circulates renders him quite incapable of suggesting for a county fair. "A country fair," it writes "is a country fair, and any effort to make it anything else would result in a dismal failure. We do not mean to insinuate that the fair last year was even a third-class country fair. When it is taken into consideration that Stark county has close to 100,000 people, is the richest agricultural county in Ohio and the third richest in the United States, the fair last year was a burning disgrace. It was far worse than nothing." The News-Democrat objects to THE INDEPENDENT's proposal that the municipalities exhibit, and presumably objects to its other suggestions, and while submitting some excellent generalities, does not say how good exhibits of poultry, needlework and so on can be obtained. THE INDEPENDENT submits that the country people are quite as deeply interested in town exhibits, as town people are in country exhibits, and as the expense of the enterprise is borne by both alike, both should be considered. Over half of the population of Stark county is an urban population, and probably the fair's patrons are divided in the same proportions.

Staunch friend, though he is of the canal idea, ex-Senator J. Park Alexander, of Akron, has come to the conclusion that the Ohio canal in its present state, is in need of radical legislation. With some fifty-five counties through which the canal does not pass, the annual appropriation for maintenance is secured with increasing difficulty, and the highway itself is falling into decay. The northern or Massillon division, earns only sufficient for its own necessities but they are diverted to less profitable divisions, one of which, in one recent year, brought in the magnificent total of seventy-six cents. Mr. Alexander has an idea that it would be well to turn the canals over to the counties through which they pass, they to assume the cost of keeping them up. The proposition is a novel one, and one which THE INDEPENDENT is not prepared to endorse without some consideration. Certainly Stark county could lose nothing, as the tolls earned here are only exceeded by those of Akron and Cleveland. Considered in the light of a bargain, the counties would be gainers, but whether the plan admits of harmonious and efficient administration of the waterway is not so well assured. But something ought to be done, and it is easier to pick flaws in Mr. Alexander's plan than to offer a new one.

THE ORIGIN OF CRIME.

Evangelist Little should curb a tendency to intemperance of speech such as is manifested in his remark that "ninety-eight out of every one hundred profigates came to a life of shame through the dance, and ninety-nine out of every one hundred criminals were led into crime through the so-called innocent amusements of society."

There are no statistics of recognized value upon which to base any such observation, nor is it in harmony with the accepted conclusions of scientists respecting the original cause of crime. Whether or not it is morally wrong to dance and play cards is a problem in social ethics upon which people honestly differ. The human instinct seems to be favorable to both, since even in organizations which ban each, substitute amusements of ap-

proximate character, are generally introduced. Of course, those who hold to a gross view concerning dancing should not dance, and those who find card playing stimulative to gambling should not play cards. Neither should those who cannot assimilate mince pie partake of the same. But these are all questions for personal decision.

For the real first cause of crime, we must go deeper than dancing, card playing or addition to the pie habit. Scriptural authority is good enough for THE INDEPENDENT. Moses said that the "iniquity of the fathers" shall be visited "upon the children unto the third and fourth generation," and scientists seem to agree with Moses more unanimously than with Mr. Little, whose many qualities THE INDEPENDENT gladly recognizes.

Was it Dr. Holmes who said that the child of today was born one hundred years ago? Prof. Max Nordau, who has studied and classified thousands of human skulls, discovers in the case of murderers and others guilty of outrageous crimes, certain thicknesses and peculiarities which are identical in each case, and conclusive in establishing the existence of connate tendencies.

The French have a system of identifying criminals for the purpose of holding them on suspicion, by these same skull measurements, and the English, so convinced that the human family cannot wait upon evolution and education to perfect the race, have a society under the leadership of Mrs. Biddulph Martin, formerly Victoria Wordhull, who once lived in Massillon, the object of which is to propagate the repugnant doctrine that society requires the legal killing of the constitutionally depraved and imperfectly born.

"We must educate or we must perish," quoted a resident minister very recently, and he uttered the keynote of the whole subject of the uplifting of man.

RAH FOR TILLMAN.

Ben Tillman, by the grace of God, senator, whose speech has set the people of this country to wondering how much bad taste and bad language they can endure, has at least pleased a portion of the untamed citizens of South Carolina. The House of Representatives of that state has before it for consideration this fiery resolution:

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that we have heard with pleasure and interest the eloquent and patriotic speech of our junior senator, Hon. B. R. Tillman, on the 29th of January, and we desire to say that by all we are and hope to be, we will sacrifice our lives if necessary in resisting tyranny and oppression, believing as we do that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

This is an able and luminous expression of opinion, and a fitting companion to Tillman's speech which the New York Sun characterizes as "garbage talk" and then reviews in this cheerful strain:

The Fiddlers' riddles in core today.  
The Pumpkin is up in arms.  
The Corned's out in martial array.  
There's a crop of war's alarms;  
And here and there  
And everywhere  
There's a blood and blood  
Mixed up with the mud;  
And Tillman is loose with his pitchfork!

He pitched the President over the fence,  
He prodded Garfield in a manner intense.  
He forked the innocent milliners.  
He prodded the Wall Street yellow cur.  
He jabbed the senators full of holes.  
He poked his finger into the souls  
Of stand decorum, usage long  
Observed by those who can do no wrong;  
He poked the gold bug in the back,  
He forked the gold bug in the back;  
For Tillman was loose with his pitchfork!  
Cyrenian Terror Tillman,  
A savior from the South;  
A man and a ready statesman,  
With a wild and woolly mouth.

THEY DISCUSS VENEZUELA.

Equal Rights Association Will Stick to Live Issues.

The Equal Rights Association held a very pleasant and profitable meeting with Mrs. Villa Johnson, Friday afternoon. One visitor was present. The subject of Venezuela was discussed in all its bearings, and much benefit as well as pleasure was derived by all who took part. Articles on the Venezuelan controversy were read from the Review of Reviews, and the Government Report of American Republics for 1892; also a charming description of Caracas, the "South American Paris," by Richard Harding Davis, in Harper's Monthly.

The meeting completed a year of very satisfactory work. The Nicaraguan canal, the Armenian difficulty, Venezuela, the Red Cross society, portions of United States history, and a number of minor topics have been studied and discussed by the members. The plan of work for next year was considered and the members present were in favor of continuing the study of current events, as all are sensible of the importance of being well informed on the affairs of the present day. The annual meeting and election of officers will be held Friday, March 6, and as the afternoon will be devoted entirely to business, no topics were announced.

CARROLL COUNTY'S SHERIFF.

He Comes Here to Secure Seventeen Witnesses.

Sheriff Ashbrook, of Carroll county, has been in town and seventeen worthy citizens have now in their possession as many official summons to appear before the Common Pleas court on Feb. 20, as witnesses in the Burns-Aston trial. Sheriff Ashbrook reports affairs at Carrollton as progressing and denies the rumor that Mickey Burns escaped Friday evening. The sheriff tells of a harrowing experience which he and ex-Sheriff Butler had at Sherodsville last Saturday evening. A sparring exhibition had been advertised to take place there on that night, and the doughty ex-sheriff and his successor drove nine miles through the mud to be on hand when it occurred. But alas! no fight took place, and the Carroll county officials were forced to return wiser but no happier.

ACHING FOR A FIGHT.

MILLIONS OF OUR PEOPLE WANT SOMETHING EXCITING.

This Is the Unique View of Senator John L. Wilson, Who Also Affirms That War With England Is Bound to Come Sooner or Later.

[Special Correspondence.]  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The cautious few who deprecated Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message and appealed to the sober second thought certainly ought to feel good just now, for that second thought has come, and it is sober, emphatically sober. If it were not such a serious matter and one involving a charge against the American people of



SENATOR JOHN L. WILSON.

extreme levity, the observer might well laugh at the changes of opinion here in the last month, both in and out of congress.

The fact that surprises me most is that in the lobbies and about town generally the change of opinion is even more radical than in congress. General Money of the house committee on foreign affairs, just before going home to fight for the Mississippi senatorship, hit a big nail on the head when he said: "Americans do not understand English opinion and think that Englishmen generally hate us very much, as the Irish in this country hate England, and the explanation of it is very simple. Our wars with Great Britain were both wars of independence, and therefore to us the most important of all wars in history, but to the English they were only 2 out of some 50 national wars. The second one is looked upon by Englishmen as a mere interlude in the great Napoleonic contest, and so an Englishman no more thinks of hating us than of hating the Danes or the Highland Scotch, with whom he fought so long ago." In fact, Englishmen of the literary and philosophical classes and traveled Englishmen generally look upon us as their countrymen almost as much as they do upon the Scotch." Dr. Andrew D. White of the Venezuela boundary commission goes even further and presents some highly novel views of the relations of the two people, but reserves the right to express his views in his own time and way.

A Pessimistic View.

"Senator Wolcott spoke more persons' minds than he had any idea of," said one of the new western members whom I shall presently quote more at length, "and once more we see how one bold man seems to change public opinion only because he speaks out what so many are thinking. One of the first things I discovered in my political career was that there are always plenty of plain people in the country who are thinking as they ought to think, but do not know how to tell it, and the politician who expresses their opinions better than they could do it themselves gets their votes." Senator John L. Wilson takes an original and unique view of this, as he does of most questions, and while I had to smile at his vehemence and quaint phraseology the general effect of his views was depressing. We were talking of the Wolcott speech and the general conditions of business and the effect thereon of the Venezuela complication, when he suddenly broke out: "It's all claptrap, this exaggeration of the Monroe doctrine—in fact there is no such thing as the Monroe doctrine now. It's obsolete. But the war with England is bound to come. I am sorry to say it, but it is bound to come."

"What, without any cause on our part?"

"Oh, there are always plenty of causes for war, and I only hope that we can postpone it to a more convenient season. This country is skin full of fighting blood. We are young, ambitious and ache with strength. And then millions of people want something more exciting, and millions more think that a war would help their business. The farmers are getting awfully tired of these low prices and are sick with hope deferred. Our civil war misled a great many people, and they think that a war with England would work the same way, but it would probably have just the opposite effect. All these forces, however, would not bring a war, but there are other causes, and soon or late we must fight."

What other causes?"

Bristling With Belligerency.

"You might put it in one word—contact. British power is steadily and rapidly expanding, and the United States is growing still more rapidly, and there are more points of irritating contact every year. The British are hemming us in, and our people don't like it. They may not mean anything by it, but they are doing it just the same. In the islands to the south and southeast of us and all along our northern border they are piling up fortifications which bristle with cannon. What's the sense in their doing all that if, as they say, they are determined never to have trouble with us? Take our northern boundary and look at the strongholds of British power manned with the very latest and best artillery and dotting the whole line from Halifax to Esquimaux. What the mischief are those posts there for? Great Britain cannot pretend that any other

power could get at her from this side. My constituents look over the line and see those frowning fortifications, and they reason the matter this way: 'Those fellows talk mighty nice, but what are their guns pointed at us for?' And we getting nearer to each other all over the world. By and by some cocky British captain—and all those British sea captains are cocky—will run against one of our vessels up in the straits, and shots will be exchanged, and there will be war. We have too many points of contact, and we are too much alike. Neither side will give an inch. And as to our common language, I look on that as the greatest danger, for when we blackguard each other all the people understand it. We read their books and papers, and they read ours, and every little aggravation looks big from the other side. Oh, they'll fight soon or late, and my present hope is that they will have their big fight in Europe first and have it soon, for we have the stuff to sell them and should get rich while they are fighting!"

A More Hopeful View.

After this dose of pessimism it was quite a pleasure to drop into the room of the house committee on foreign affairs and hear the scholarly view of Chairman R. R. Hitt, who grows more confident as the weeks go on that the nations have about learned that they cannot afford to fight. He thinks that the deterrents to war have increased with such rapidity in the last 20 years that a long war would ruin the richest nation, and that no man, however scientific, can foresee the result of a contest between different navies as at present constituted. "One great fact is," said he, "that all the romance that comes of personal prowess is completely eliminated, while the danger is enormously increased. A man serving on one of these big warships is no more than a stoker. If the two vessels come to close quarters, it means speedy destruction to the weaker and almost sure death to every one on it. In the great naval battle at the Yalu, even at the distance of two miles, the Japanese wrought such havoc that the Chinese were paralyzed. They could not even keep their feet, and incidentally this has a very sobering effect on those naval gentlemen who look to a war to secure rapid promotion."

A Peaceful View.

"You surely do not mean that we are entering on the promised period when there are to be no more wars?"

"Well, I don't know about that. It is by no means a foregone conclusion that war must continue. Other evils which philosophers thought inseparable from human nature have ceased very suddenly. Slavery has died out of the civilized world. Great plagues and famines no longer occur. You have mentioned the remarkable fact that when the Fifty-third congress met, the whole world was at peace for the first time since the advent of Christ. They might have been slaying each other by millions in China or India at that time for all the Roman historians knew, but we do know that in 1893 there was not a troop in hostile movement anywhere in the world. The

temple of Janus was shut. Of course I will not prophesy, but I feel quite sure that there will be no fight over the issues now exciting us, and this committee does its work with a very easy feeling so far as that is concerned."

Canada's Strength.

The new western member above quoted, although a veteran of the late war, was so vehement against the next one that he declined to be quoted by name, and I have to expurgate his remarks very radically. To my first ques-



CONGRESSMAN HITT.

tion he broke out: "Did you ever hear such infernal rot? The talk I have heard in this house and on the street has made me sick over the ignorance of my countrymen. Only yesterday the member who sits right there, and who I thought did know something, declared that in case of war we should overrun Canada at once and annex it, and he talked as if it would be a mere breakfast spell. And on the streets I hear this notion coupled with its twin brother in fool notions—that Ireland would at once rise in rebellion and help us. Now, look at the facts. Canada has today as many able-bodied men as the Southern Confederacy had in 1861, and almighty tough men, too, and don't you forget it. The population is smaller, but the percentage of adult males is very much larger. In an emergency Canada could, as the Southern Confederacy did, put 600,000 men in the field. Her topography is as defensible as that of the Confederacy was and her climate far more so. We couldn't blockade her as we did the south and so her men would be supplied with the very best arms and all improved munitions of war. Could we conquer her in half the time it took us to conquer the south? I'll bet my salary that we couldn't do it in less than two years if England didn't send a man there."

Verdict.

"You got rid of \$2,150 in one day's shopping?"  
"That's right."  
"What kind of shopping were you doing?"  
"Bucket shopping."—Chicago Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.  
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 77¢; No. 2 red, 75¢; spring wheat, 73¢.  
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 34½¢; new No. 2 shelled, 32½¢; high mixed shelled, 31½¢; mixed ear, 33¢.  
OATS—No. 1 white, 24½¢; No. 2 do, 24¼¢; extra No. 3 white, 23½¢; light mixed, 21¢.  
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$18.00; No. 2 do, \$17.50; No. 3 do, \$17.00; No. 4 do, \$16.50; No. 5 do, \$16.00; No. 6 do, \$15.50; No. 7 do, \$15.00; No. 8 do, \$14.50; No. 9 do, \$14.00; No. 10 do, \$13.50; No. 11 do, \$13.00; No. 12 do, \$12.50; No. 13 do, \$12.00; No. 14 do, \$11.50; No. 15 do, \$11.00; No. 16 do, \$10.50; No. 17 do, \$10.00; No. 18 do, \$9.50; No. 19 do, \$9.00; No. 20 do, \$8.50; No. 21 do, \$8.00; No. 22 do, \$7.50; No. 23 do, \$7.00; No. 24 do, \$6.50; No. 25 do, \$6.00; No. 26 do, \$5.50; No. 27 do, \$5.00; No. 28 do, \$4.50; No. 29 do, \$4.00; No. 30 do, \$3.50; No. 31 do, \$3.00; No. 32 do, \$2.50; No. 33 do, \$2.00; No. 34 do, \$1.50; No. 35 do, \$1.00; No. 36 do, \$0.50; No. 37 do, \$0.00.  
BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 23¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 20¢; fancy country roll, 12¢; low grade and cooking, 7¢.  
CHEESE—Fancy New York, September make, full cream, large size, 10¢; New York flats, 10¢; January Ohio, September make, 9¢; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12½¢; Limburger, 11¢; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½¢; Swiss, in square blocks, 13¢.  
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 14¢; cold storage, 11¢.  
POULTRY—Large live chickens, 75¢ per pair; live chickens, small, 55¢; spring chickens, 50¢; as to size; dressed chickens, 11¢; 12¢ per pound; live ducks, 75¢ per pair; live turkeys, 10¢ per pound; dressed, 15¢; live geese, \$1.00; 25¢ per pair.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady; prices unchanged. We quote: Prime, \$4.30; good, \$4.00; fair, \$3.50; good butchers, \$3.00; 400; rough fat, \$3.00; 350; bulls, stags and cows, \$1.00; 300; feeders, \$3.25; 350; fresh cows and springers, \$15.00; 400.  
HOGS—Receipts only fair; demand good; prices a shade lower. We quote as follows: Prime, medium weights, \$4.50; 55; best Yorkers, \$4.40; 45; pigs, \$4.25; 45; heavy hogs, \$4.40; 45; roughs, \$3.00; 400.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light and demand good, market is active at the following quotations: Prime sheep, \$3.40; 60; good, \$3.10; 40; fair, \$2.50; 30; common, \$1.75; 20; culls, \$1.25; 15; lambs, \$3.00; 50; veal calves, \$6.00; 75; heavy and thin calves, \$2.50; 40; 30.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.

HOGS—Market strong at \$3.75; 4.30. Receipts, 4,000 head. Shipments, 2,000 head.  
CATTLE—Market strong at \$2.50; 4.25. Receipts, 200 head. Shipments, 300 head.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$1.50; 3.75. Receipts, 800 head. Shipments, 200. Lambs—Market steady at \$2.50; 4.75.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

WHEAT—Spot market inactive. No. 2 red, 80¢; No. 3 red, 78¢; No. 4 red, 76¢; No. 5 red, 74¢; No. 6 red, 72¢; No. 7 red, 70¢; No. 8 red, 68¢; No. 9 red, 66¢; No. 10 red, 64¢; No. 11 red, 62¢; No. 12 red, 60¢; No. 13 red, 58¢; No. 14 red, 56¢; No. 15 red, 54¢; No. 16 red, 52¢; No. 17 red, 50¢; No. 18 red, 48¢; No. 19 red, 46¢; No. 20 red, 44¢; No. 21 red, 42¢; No. 22 red, 40¢; No. 23 red, 38¢; No. 24 red, 36¢; No. 25 red, 34¢; No. 26 red, 32¢; No. 27 red, 30¢; No. 28 red, 28¢; No. 29 red, 26¢; No. 30 red, 24¢; No. 31 red, 22¢; No. 32 red, 20¢; No. 33 red, 18¢; No. 34 red, 16¢; No. 35 red, 14¢; No. 36 red, 12¢; No. 37 red, 10¢; No. 38 red, 8¢; No. 39 red, 6¢; No. 40 red, 4¢; No. 41 red, 2¢; No. 42 red, 0¢.  
CORN—Spot market dull. No. 2, 36¢; No. 3, 34¢; No. 4, 32¢; No. 5, 30¢; No. 6, 28¢; No. 7, 26¢; No. 8, 24¢; No. 9, 22¢; No. 10, 20¢; No. 11, 18¢; No. 12, 16¢; No. 13, 14¢; No. 14, 12¢; No. 15, 10¢; No. 16, 8¢; No. 17, 6¢; No. 18, 4¢; No. 19, 2¢; No. 20, 0¢.  
OATS—Spot market dull. No. 2, 25¢; No. 3, 23¢; No. 4, 21¢; No. 5, 19¢; No. 6, 17¢; No. 7, 15¢; No. 8, 13¢; No. 9, 11¢; No. 10, 9¢; No. 11, 7¢; No. 12, 5¢; No. 13, 3¢; No. 14, 1¢; No. 15, 0¢.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep higher, lambs firm. Sheep, poor to choice, \$1.50; 3.00; lambs, fair to good, \$3.00; 4.25.

The Meekins Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, February 10, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old) 70  
Rye, per bushel 40  
Oats, per bushel 20-22  
Corn, per bushel 30-32  
Barley, per bushel 30-32  
Clover, per bushel 8-10-12  
Timothy, per bushel 10-12  
Clover Seed, per bushel 25-30-40  
Timothy Seed, per bushel 45-50-60  
Bran, per 100 lbs 80  
 Middlings, per 100 lbs 80  
Hay, per ton 314-36-40-60

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb 16  
Eggs, per dozen 12½  
Lard, per pound 10  
Hams, per lb 10  
Shoulders, per lb 6  
Sides, per lb 8  
Cheese, per lb 5  
White beans, per bushel \$1.90-2.10  
Potatoes, per bushel 20  
Onions, per bushel 40  
Apples, per bushel 60  
Evaporated Apples, per bushel 10-11  
Dried Peaches, per bushel 12-15  
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, per bushel 4-5  
Salt, per barrel \$1.00-21.20

A GREAT SALE  
FOR THIRTY DAYS.  
Commencing Monday, January 20th.

To reduce our immense stock of—

China ware, Queensware, Glassware,  
LAMPS, etc.

We will for the next Thirty Days sell our entire stock on the second floor, Dinner Sets alone excepted, at a reduction of Twenty-five per cent.

CLOSE BUYERS  
who realized how low our prices were during the Holidays, will fully appreciate this immense cut.

We call especial attention to our line of Lamps. A finer or more varied stock was never placed on sale in this city, and the prices now



asked are lower than ever known before. Our shelves are full of the finest grades of

American Imported  
China ware,

Bric-a-brac, etc., every piece of which will go at the reduced price. As a sample of what we propose doing, note the following prices on first-class grades of White Granite Ware:

American White Granite. Meakins White Granite

Handled Cups and Saucers per set.....25c  
Unhandled Cups and Saucers per set.....49c  
Dinner Plates per set.....30c  
Breakfast Plates per set.....25c  
Covered Chambers.....39c  
Uncovered Chambers.....24c  
Handled cups and saucers.....49c  
Unhandled " ".....39c  
Dinner plates per set.....49c  
Breakfast plates per set.....39c  
Wash Bowl and Pitcher.....73c

S. F. WEFLER,  
31 East Main Street, - - - Massillon, O.



# BOND BUYING AND MAKING.

Work on the Government's New Issue.

A LARGE BONDHOLDER.

How the Securities Are Made and Handled.

William H. Vanderbilt as a Coupon Cutter—The Small Cost of Sending the New Issue Over the Country—The Risk of Loss Is Not Very Great—Still the Government Has Made an Enormous Amount in Lost Securities.

[Copyright, 1906.]  
Just as soon as the bids for the new bonds were opened at the treasury department in Washington Secretary Carlisle reviewed and accepted such as offered the government the greatest profit, or rather the least expense in the negotiation of the loan. The bidders were notified, and word was sent to the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing to get to work on the bonds. The plates were all ready for printing the different denominations. They have been ready for some time. It is easy enough to prepare plates for a bond issue. The designs already on hand are used, with such minor changes in dates as are made requisite by the terms of the new loan. The bond designs are stereotyped. They are made up in the bureau from the old stock "borders" and "vignettes," which fill a huge album in the office of the bureau chief. No attempt to make a distinctive bond design has ever been made. In fact, there was never a complete design for currency until the bureau accepted the work of Artists Shriwa and Low recently.

The stereotyped bond designs are kept on cylinders of hardened steel. From one of these the design can be transferred to a soft steel plate in a transfer press by the process of rolling under heavy pressure. Then the figures, dates, etc., on the plate can be removed and new figures and dates put in their places. The plate is hardened then, and from it the altered form is transferred on the press to a cylinder of soft steel. This cylinder is hardened in the furnace, and with it many plates are made. There is a different plate, of course, for each denomination. The number of plates of each design made from the cylinders is regulated by the demand for these denominations. The smaller bonds are in the greatest demand, of course, and therefore the number of plates for the smaller denominations is greater.

A Matter of Record.  
The distinctive paper on which the bonds are printed has been reasoning in the vaults of the bureau for a long time. Before the work of printing is completed the chief will have a memorandum of the exact number wanted, and this number will be delivered to the treasury department, going over in the big metal wagon which carries all the government securities from the engraving bureau to the treasury department. The bonds are not made complete at the bureau. The final touch is added at the treasury department when the government seal is printed on them. The signatures on bank notes or government currency are engraved at the bureau and printed when the notes are printed, but the signature of the register on the bonds is made at the treasury, not by the register himself, but by one of the clerks, who also puts his distinctive mark on the bond when he makes a record of it. Every bond can be traced back through the official hands which touched it in the process of making and issuing it and the responsibility for any error placed where it belongs. This caution is very necessary, since one little bond may represent \$50,000. Only one bond greater than this amount was ever issued by the government, and this bond now hangs on the wall of the office of the register of the treasury. It was for \$15,500,000, the amount of the Geneva award paid by England in satisfaction of what were known as the "Alabama claims." This money was paid to Hamilton Fish as secretary of state, and as congress had made no provision for the disposal of it he invested it in government 5 per cent. bonds, and the secretary of the treasury, for convenience, issued a single bond to him. The bond was canceled when the court of Alabama claims distributed its awards.

Aside this big bond on the wall of the register's office hangs the oldest bond recorded in the treasury. It was issued Feb. 6, 1877, to John Bonfield. It was for \$300, and it was to run for three years, with interest at 4 per cent.

An Individual Holding.  
This bond of \$15,500,000 which Secretary

Fish once held did not represent by 65 per cent the amount of government bonds once held by an individual. William H. Vanderbilt once owned registered bonds \$45,000,000. The records of the treasury show this fact. The treasury department knows just where all of the registered bonds are held, with the exception of a few which are in the hands of people to whom they have not been transferred formally after purchase. The purchasers of registered bonds do not wait very long before notifying the secretary of the treasury and going through the formality of transfer, as the checks for interest for the bonds are sent to the persons whose names appear on the books of the treasury department. On the treasury books an account is opened with each person who becomes the owner of registered bonds. The books are closed one month before the time when interest is due.

After the books close no transfers are made until the interest checks have been mailed. These checks are mailed promptly on the day when the interest is due, and they are made payable to order. They can be exchanged for gold at any subtreasury where the payee is identified. These checks are sent out in the official envelopes of the treasury department, which require no postage stamps and which are forwarded by the postoffice department to any change of address. In fact, the postoffice department makes every reasonable effort to trace the people to whom these interest checks are addressed, and it happens in but few cases that they are not found. In those few cases the checks are returned to the treasury, where they are held awaiting the claim of the owner of the bond. But the checks, which are delivered promptly in almost every case, are not sent in promptly for collection. People who own large quantities of government securities are methodical in their handling of treasury checks and deposit them for collection the day they are received. But people who have comparatively small sums invested in bonds, and who have no good investment in sight, frequently save the checks of the treasury as a safe form of deposit. They accumulate until the owner dies, in some cases, and then the executor of his estate sends them in in a lump. Sometimes they are destroyed, and then the government is ahead so much. Often bonds are destroyed, and their value is not claimed, and the government has been the gainer by the carelessness of bondholders in an enormous amount.

Government Profit.  
It happens several times in each year that a bond of date preceding the civil war comes in for payment. In some cases the interest has ceased for 50 years. At simple interest alone the holder would be entitled to four times the face of the bond, but the government recognizes no claim to interest on money loan to it unasked, and he receives only the face of the bond. The government has made a profit of \$1,250,000 or more on bonds through the failure of owners to present them for redemption, and its profits on unpaid interest must amount to nearly as much. Yet every reasonable effort is made by the treasury to pay its loan debts. Provision is made for the issue of duplicates of both coupon and registered bonds when they have been destroyed, or of a registered bond when it has been lost by the owner. If the owner of a registered bond comes to the treasury department and makes application for the issue of a duplicate, filing a perpetual bond in double the amount, with accrued interest, the government will issue a duplicate.

In making application the claimant must give the time and place of purchase, the name of the person from whom he purchased the bond, the amount paid for it, the place of deposit from which it was lost, the names of persons having access to this place, the affidavits of other persons having a knowledge of the ownership of the bond and of its disappearance, the affidavits of persons as to the credibility of the claimant, the number and denomination of the bond, etc. Of course all these conditions cannot be fulfilled in every case; but so far as possible, they must be fulfilled.

When a registered bond has been mutilated, the pieces are sent in with the affidavit. Bonds are torn by children sometimes, or they are burned or injured in some other way. Sometimes they are destroyed entirely, and on the presentation of satisfactory affidavits, whether the bond is coupon or registered, the secretary of the treasury will issue a duplicate on the terms I have named. In one case of record in the department a bond was duplicated on a plain showing that it had been destroyed, and later it turned up in the original. The owner had really believed it destroyed, but it had merely got into some waste, and it was found at the paper mill. In another case the treasury issued a duplicate of a bond which was found later in a bank vault and sent in for account of the owner by the man who found it.

No "Popular" Loan.  
The number of coupon bonds in the present issue is larger than it will be a year hence, because as the securities accumulate in the hands of investment purchasers the coupon bonds will be exchanged for the registered bonds. Every loan changes character in this way. Most of these registered bonds are in the hands of people or institutions owning large amounts. No loan is really "popular."

Only 1 per cent of the registered bonds outstanding in the name of individuals is held by the 10,000 people who have small holdings. The remainder is with the big capitalists who are secure of the government's 3 per cent when they would be worried all the time about the problem of 5, 6 or 8 per cent of a railroad company or some other business enterprise. Most of the \$100,000,000 worth of the present bond issue will be shipped from the treasury to individuals or to the subtreasuries where they are to be delivered to the subscribers. A comparatively small amount will be taken from the treasury department by ship gold or gold certificates to the treasury from not far distant points and ask that the bonds be shipped to them direct. But most of the bids opened call for the delivery of the bonds at the subtreasuries in New York, Philadelphia and other large cities. The bonds are put up in heavy paper wrappers, sealed with the treasury seal and delivered to the agent of the United States Express company, who has an office in the treasury building. His company has the contract for carrying all the government's securities. The company will make about \$7,500 out of the issue. The average government express rate for bonds is 7 1/2 cents on each thousand dollars carried in the territory east of the Missouri river. The rate for the coupon bond is 10 cents and for the registered bond 5 cents. The risk in carrying registered bonds is very small—almost nothing. In fact—and the rate charged on them merely pays for the labor of handling and transporting. But if an express car should be robbed and \$5,000,000 worth of registered bonds stolen and destroyed, even a rich express company would feel a little bit embarrassed when called on to give a perpetual bond for \$10,000,000 for the issue of duplicates. There is not much likelihood of any such happening, though. No bonds have been stolen within the experience of the company now having the contract.

A Gigantic Issue.  
The largest issue of bonds ever made by the government was in 1877, when \$741,000,000 worth were put out, but these bonds were not sold or subscribed like the present issue. They were used in funding a loan then due which the government was not prepared to pay in cash. The first big borrowing transaction of the government occurred in 1861, when congress, in view of the civil war, voted the secretary of the treasury authority to use the public credit more freely than it had been used before. The amount of money borrowed under this authority was \$150,000,000, and the loan was not even so "popular" as the one about to be made. There was no "gold syndicate" at that time, but the secretary of the treasury had to go to the bankers of New York, Philadelphia and other large cities and ask assistance. The government's credit was badly impaired, and it was impossible to get money abroad, but the banks agreed to take from the treasury department a first issue of \$50,000,000 and then second and third issues of like amount and to put the bonds out gradually among the people. This act saved the government's credit and no doubt saved the Union, for without the help of the banks the people would not have been persuaded to take the bonds, and the money to carry on the war for the Union would not have been obtainable.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAYNE.

Presidents and Humor.

Washington was the richest man of the whole nation. The tradition of him is that he was never known to laugh or smile on his face.

If there is such a tradition in Boston, it is at variance with lots of history, and also with reminiscences which men who knew George Washington left behind them. The Father of His Country was not devoid of humor, and there were occasions when he indulged in fun. The Boston Herald describes him as "gravity embodied," a description which is incomplete, and which can not be applied to all the hours of his life. He was among the noblest of mankind, and he had a good share of virtuous enjoyment. In running down the line of presidents from Washington to his more recent successors, the Boston Herald says:

"Andrew Johnson could not recognize humor when he saw it."

We need only remark that our Boston contemporary could not have been acquainted with the North Carolina and Tennessee ruler who became president of the United States.

The last in the line of presidents that President Garfield was a man who "had no taste for fun." It is certain that our Boston contemporary never spent a day, passed an evening or held a dialogue with General James A. Garfield.—New York Sun.

She Did Not Reform Him.

A little more than a year ago a young woman in Frankfort, Ind., married a loose character named Emory in the hope that she would reform him. Last week the once sanguine woman was sent to a reformatory for a year after conviction in the courts for assisting her husband to steal poultry.

TO SAVE THEIR QUEUES.  
Rebellion in Korea Against the King's Order to Cut Them Off.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The steamer Gaelic from Hong Kong and Yokohama has brought the following advices: The king of Korea recently issued a proclamation urging the sacrifice of the queues and set the example by having his own hair cut, the prince royal following suit. The proclamation created consternation in both official and private circles. The minister of education resigned and retired to his country home when his protests at the innovation were disregarded. Many lesser government officials also resigned rather than sacrifice their locks. The proclamation excited alarm among the people at large, but at each of the four gates of the capital constables are posted to await the coming of country people to compel them to submit to the barbers who are in waiting for their hair. Western hats and coats are generally adopted by those who lose their queues. In the rural districts the Koreans have broken out into actual rebellion at the proclamation. Many local governors have resigned their posts owing to their unwillingness to cut off their queues. Several hundred people have fled to the mountains and as many more are under arms preparing to attack the Korean troops.

THE SULTAN TO THE QUEEN.  
He Writes a Letter Blaming the Atrocities on the Armenians.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The sultan has replied to the autograph letter of Queen Victoria, and which it has been understood was a personal appeal to the better nature of the sultan against the condition of Asia Minor, sympathizing with her in the humane sentiments expressed and declaring that the reports of the massacres were spread by evil disposed persons. The sultan adds that, contrary to the allegations, it was the Turks who were first attacked while praying in the mosque. Continuing, the sultan has assured the queen that the measures taken have succeeded in restoring order, that except at Zeitoun quiet prevails everywhere, and that the negotiations going on with the insurgents of Zeitoun will undoubtedly lead to the inhabitants resuming their avocations.

In regard to the request of Minister Tappan, that the United States legation be allowed a dispatch boat for its service, the Turkish government contends that as the passage of the straits of the Dardanelles was regulated by an agreement between the six powers, the United States must apply to them for the necessary permission, as she is not a party to the treaty of Paris. On behalf of the United States it is understood, the contention is made that the regulations do not apply to the United States, and that she considers the straits of the Dardanelles to be open waters. The opposition of Russia is said to be the cause of the Sultan's action.

HAD TWO FAMILIES.

Why Helman Murdered His Wife, Four Children and Himself.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Investigation in connection with the wholesale slaughter of the Kluck family by Amosiah Richard Helman, has brought to light a fresh sensation regarding the killing of the Helman family, one of the several parallel cases here within the past few months. Helman, who was a prosperous contractor, a physician, his wife, four children and himself.

At the time it was supposed to be the result of insanity, but it has now been discovered that Helman had two families—the Chicago household and a wife and two children living in Germany. A short time before the tragedy occurred, Helman received news that his deceased wife in Germany had discovered his infidelity and was even then on her way to be re-married to another man. Helman's first wife arrived a few days after the tragedy, and is now living in the house in which her husband and his American family died.

Magown Can Have His Divorce.

TENNESSEE, N. E., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Frank A. Magown, wife of the ex-mayor of this city, has withdrawn her defense to the divorce suit begun by her husband in Oklahoma. Magown has made a settlement with his wife, and her children and she is willing to let him secure a divorce.

A Multi-Murderer Hanged.

CANON CITY, Colo., Feb. 8.—Benjamin Raeburn, the slayer of the entire school board of Jefferson district, Park county, has been hanged at the penitentiary.

Leased a Boston Theater.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Charles P. Elliott of Chicago, it is announced, has secured a five years' lease of the Grand Opera house here.

THE COMING STYLE.SEWING MACHINE DEPOT  
SOLE AGENT FOR  
Domestic, Standard, Paragon, and New Home.  
AT LOWEST PRICES.  
Repairing and adjusting all kinds of Machines a Specialty. Oil and Needles for all Machines. Remember the place.  
N. H. Willaman, The Undertaker  
Phone 162. Residence 131. Office 41 South Erie Street

## TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.  
Taking effect Dec. 8, 1895.

Going East.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Toledo	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
St. Paul	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
St. Louis	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
St. Charles	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
St. Joseph	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
St. Mary	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
St. Ignace	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
St. Marys	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45
St. Ignace	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
St. Marys	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
St. Ignace	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
St. Marys	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
St. Ignace	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
St. Marys	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15
St. Ignace	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
St. Marys	11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45
St. Ignace	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
St. Marys	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15
St. Ignace	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
St. Marys	12:45	12:45	12:45	12:45
St. Ignace	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
St. Marys	1:15	1:15	1:15	1:15
St. Ignace	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
St. Marys	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45
St. Ignace	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00
St. Marys	2:15	2:15	2:15	2:15
St. Ignace	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30
St. Marys	2:45	2:45	2:45	2:45
St. Ignace	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00
St. Marys	3:15	3:15	3:15	3:15
St. Ignace	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30
St. Marys	3:45	3:45	3:45	3:45
St. Ignace	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00
St. Marys	4:15	4:15	4:15	4:15
St. Ignace	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30
St. Marys	4:45	4:45	4:45	4:45
St. Ignace	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00
St. Marys	5:15	5:15	5:15	5:15
St. Ignace	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30
St. Marys	5:45	5:45	5:45	5:45
St. Ignace	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
St. Marys	6:15	6:15	6:15	6:15
St. Ignace	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30
St. Marys	6:45	6:45	6:45	6:45
St. Ignace	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00
St. Marys	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15
St. Ignace	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30
St. Marys	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45
St. Ignace	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
St. Marys	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
St. Ignace	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
St. Marys	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
St. Ignace	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
St. Marys	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
St. Ignace	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
St. Marys	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45
St. Ignace	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
St. Marys	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
St. Ignace	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
St. Marys	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
St. Ignace	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
St. Marys	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15
St. Ignace	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
St. Marys	11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45
St. Ignace	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
St. Marys	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15
St. Ignace	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
St. Marys	12:45	12:45	12:45	12:45
St. Ignace	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
St. Marys	1:15	1:15	1:15	1:15
St. Ignace	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
St. Marys	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45
St. Ignace	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00
St. Marys	2:15	2:15	2:15	2:15
St. Ignace	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30
St. Marys	2:45	2:45	2:45	2:45
St. Ignace	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00
St. Marys	3:15	3:15	3:15	3:15
St. Ignace	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30
St. Marys	3:45	3:45	3:45	3:45
St. Ignace	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00
St. Marys	4:15	4:15	4:15	4:15
St. Ignace	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30
St. Marys	4:45	4:45	4:45	4:45
St. Ignace	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00
St. Marys	5:15	5:15	5:15	5:15
St. Ignace	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30
St. Marys	5:45	5:45	5:45	5:45

# Pennsylvania Lines.

## Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

	Westward.		Eastward.	
	AM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsburgh	7:00	1:15	6:30	5:00
Beaver Falls	7:20	1:35	6:50	5:20
Butt Run	7:40	1:55	7:10	5:40
Leetonia	8:00	2:15	7:30	6:00
Salina	8:20	2:35	7:50	6:20
Albion	8:40	2:55	8:10	6:40
Albion	9:00	3:15	8:30	6:55
Albion	9:20	3:35	8:50	7:15
Albion	9:40	3:55	9:10	7:35
Albion	10:00	4:15	9:30	7:55
Albion	10:20	4:35	9:50	8:15
Albion	10:40	4:55	10:10	8:35
Albion	11:00	5:15	10:30	8:55
Albion	11:20	5:35	10:50	9:15
Albion	11:40	5:55	11:10	9:35
Albion	12:00	6:15	11:30	9:55
Albion	12:20	6:35	11:50	10:15
Albion	12:40	6:55	12:10	10:35
Albion	1:00	7:15	12:30	10:55
Albion	1:20	7:35	12:50	11:15
Albion	1:40	7:55	1:10	11:35
Albion	2:00	8:15	1:30	11:55
Albion	2:20	8:35	1:50	12:15
Albion	2:40	8:55	2:10	12:35
Albion	3:00	9:15	2:30	12:55
Albion	3:20	9:35	2:50	1:15
Albion	3:40	9:55	3:10	1:35
Albion	4:00	10:15	3:30	1:55
Albion	4:20	10:35	3:50	2:15
Albion	4:40	10:55	4:10	2:35
Albion	5:00	11:15	4:30	2:55
Albion	5:20	11:35	4:50	3:15
Albion	5:40	11:55	5:10	3:35
Albion	6:00	12:15	5:30	3:55
Albion	6:20	12:35	5:50	4:15
Albion	6:40	12:55	6:10	4:35
Albion	7:00	1:15	6:30	4:55
Albion	7:20	1:35	6:50	5:15
Albion	7:40	1:55	7:10	5:35
Albion	8:00	2:15	7:30	5:55
Albion	8:20	2:35	7:50	6:15
Albion	8:40	2:55	8:10	6:35
Albion	9:00	3:15	8:30	6:55
Albion	9:20	3:35	8:50	7:15
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Albion	10:00	4:15	9:30	7:55
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Albion	10:40	4:55	10:10	8:35
Albion	11:00	5:15	10:30	8:55
Albion	11:20	5:35	10:50	9:15
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Albion	12:00	6:15	11:30	9:55
Albion	12:20	6:35	11:50	10:15
Albion	12:40	6:55	12:10	10:35
Albion	1:00	7:15	12:30	10:55
Albion	1:20	7:35	12:50	11:15
Albion	1:40	7:55	1:10	11:35
Albion	2:00	8:15	1:30	11:55
Albion	2:20	8:35	1:50	12:15
Albion	2:40	8:55	2:10	12:35
Albion	3:00	9:15	2:30	12:55
Albion	3:20	9:35	2:50	1:15
Albion	3:40	9:55	3:10	1:35
Albion	4:00	10:15	3:30	1:55
Albion	4:20	10:35	3:50	2:15
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Albion	5:00	11:15	4:30	2:55
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Albion	6:00	12:15	5:30	3:55
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Albion	6:40	12:55	6:10	4:35
Albion	7:00	1:15	6:30	4:55
Albion	7:20	1:35	6:50	5:15
Albion	7:40	1:55	7:10	5:35
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Albion	1:00	7:15	12:30	10:55
Albion	1:20	7:35	12:50	11:15
Albion	1:40	7:55	1:10	11:35
Albion	2:00	8:15	1:30	11:55
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Albion	9:20	3:35	8:50	7:15
Albion	9:40	3:55	9:10	7:35
Albion	10:00	4:15	9:30	7:55
Albion	10:20	4:35	9:50	8:15
Albion	10:40	4:55	10:10	8:35
Albion	11:00	5:15	10:30	8:55
Albion	11:20	5:35	10:50	9:15
Albion	11:40	5:55	11:10	9:35
Albion	12:00	6:15	11:30	9:55
Albion	1			



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Canton wants to send a delegation of 250 to the St. Louis convention.

Mrs. H. L. Savidge, of New Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. Jane Beatty, East Main street.

All members of the Union Veteran's Union are requested to be at their hall, next Tuesday evening.

The reported escape of Mr. Mickey Burns from the Carrollton jail is denied by THE INDEPENDENT's correspondent at that point.

The ladies of the Church of Christ will have a spelling bee Thursday evening, February 13, at the home of Mrs. L. A. Koons, Cherry street.

George S. Atwater has opened a bicycle agency in Exchange street. A full line of Crescent and Cleveland wheels of every grade will be kept constantly in stock.

The infirmity directors have re-elected J. C. Gerwig superintendent at a salary of forty dollars per month and Mrs. Gerwig matron at a salary of thirty dollars a month.

Thomas Falor, engineer on the Ft. Wayne road, is laid up at his home by a bad fall from his engine to the bottom of the turn table pit. He was badly wounded and bruised.

Carl Browne has abandoned the mountain fastnesses of Virginia and is now back in Washington, with his wife. He is at present engaged on the Silver Knight, a paper edited by Senator Wm. M. Stewart.

The Christian Endeavors of Canton decided to ask Representatives Wilhelm and Austin to vote for the Harris bill, but by the time they had done so, it had already been defeated. They are also arranging to establish public drinking fountains.

Superintendent Stout, of the W. & L. E. railway, stated this afternoon that the checks for the employees would arrive on Monday, next. The delay of a few days was caused by the removal of the general office at Toledo, from the station to an uptown block.

Allen Carnes, of Canton, spent Friday afternoon in town. Mr. Carnes, as most people know, is a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney. He is one of the brightest members of the bar, and a man from whom Stark county Republicans expect to hear more and more.

Besides the regular class many ex-students and graduates attended the lecture on commercial law given by Attorney G. B. Egbert at the class-room of the Massillon Business College Friday evening. Mr. Egbert explained many important matters pertaining to commercial paper especially promissory notes.

Ladies of the Reformed church have organized a Woman's Missionary Society with a charter membership of eighteen. Their meetings will be held semi-monthly. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. S. E. McIntosh; vice president, Mrs. Eliza Grinnell; secretary, Mrs. Cora Stoh; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Clara W. Shultz; treasurer, Mrs. Louisa Howald.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Wm. McKinley have accepted an invitation to attend a reception that will be given in their honor at the Massillon Club on Monday evening, February 17. The arrangements have not yet been completed, nor have the invitations been issued. It will doubtless be a very interesting occasion, marked by the presence of many guests prominent in state affairs.

Frederick Sloop has begun suit for \$10,000 personal damages against the Edna Piano Co., of Monroeville. He sold pianos and organs at Findlay, and when, so it is alleged, he didn't pay his bill, the company had him arrested and put in jail on the charge of embezzlement. They afterwards dropped proceedings and now he wants damages. The Edna Company, it will be recalled, began business here in a small way.

Members Folger, Doddridge, Miller, Humberger and Corns, of the board of education, were present at the regular meeting at the South Erie street room, Thursday evening. Mr. Huber being absent, Dr. Miller presided. The salaries of the teachers and janitors were ordered paid, and various small bills sent in by the contractors at work on the new building were disposed of in a similar manner. No other business was transacted.

Mr. James R. Dunn received a letter today from Mr. Francesco Maria Guardabassi, containing news that will interest his Massillon friends. It seems that his portrait of the Pope, one of the few painted from life, and a work of art that has been highly spoken of wherever shown, was destroyed by the fire at the Haseltine art gallery in Philadelphia, where it was on exhibition. It was uninsured. Mr. Guardabassi had just about completed a sale of the portrait to the Catholic Club of New York. He is very much depressed by his loss, which, in an artistic sense, is irreparable.

Karl F. Miller is at home for the day, preparatory to his permanent removal to New York, where he has become secretary and treasurer of the Mining Securities and Registry Corporation. Mr. Miller says, concerning his company, whose business has been opened with every indication of great success: "No mining stock can be traded in on any eastern exchange or with the public direct without a New York Registry or Transfer Office. This being our regular business we can perform the service cheaper and quicker than Trust Companies. We also have clients' money to loan in moderate amounts on first mortgage for the development of magnificent mining properties, where the title is under United States patents." Miller has also interested himself in some Arizona mining property.

The attendance at the Massillon Club ball on Thursday night was a trifle smaller than usual, but proportioned exactly right to make dancing pleasant. The music of the orchestra was very favorably commented upon, and during the intermission Miss Barney sang by request, accompanied by her sister, Miss Corinne Barney. A number of encores were insisted upon. The supper, generous in its proportions and dainty in its details, was served in the bowling alley under the supervision of the ladies for the evening. A large number of stunning gowns appeared, and the affair was

entered into with great enthusiasm. Among the guests were Mrs. Steele's cousins, Mrs. Owen and Miss June, of Chicago, who returned home Friday morning; the Misses Barney, Miss Taplin and Mr. Robert D. Kuhn, of Cleveland; Miss Wikidal, of Topeka, Kas.; Mr. Sylvester Johnson, of Minnesota; Mr. Albert Warner, of Wellington; Misses Harter and Bolton, and Messrs. Ogden Bolton, John Wells, Edward S. Raff, Ralph Spotts, Edgar Shimp, Frederick and Robert East, of Canton. The Canton visitors had a special car home at 12 o'clock.

## FORAKER TO PRESIDE.

The State Convention to be Held March 10-11.

## COLUMBUS IS THE PLACE.

On Motion of McKinley Men the New Senator is Asked to Become Temporary Chairman of the Convention—Endorsed for President.

(By Associated Press to The Independent) COLUMBUS, Feb. 8.—The Republican state convention will be held in Columbus, March 10 and 11. Senator Foraker will be the temporary chairman. He was selected on motion of Judge Miller, of Steubenville, seconded by Charles E. Hard, both McKinley men. A resolution endorsing McKinley for President was adopted.

## THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the House Mr. Boatner, Democrat, spoke in favor of non-concurrence. He said that if the Democrats had abided by their party platform the spectacle in Kentucky would not be possible. Mr. Bartlett, Democrat, who favored concurrence, said that the danger of the loss of a senator in Kentucky arose from the fact that men not in the majority seek to control. For himself, if the Democratic party made a gold platform, and put a gold candidate in nomination for President, he would go with the party, because it was the only way true policy could be enacted into law.

## THE PAY LAW.

Language of the Statutes Regarding Semi-Monthly Pays.

A request is made for publication of the statutes requiring employers to pay twice a month. It is as follows:

Third and last amendment of Section 8769 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as passed May 4, 1891:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That Section 1 of the above recited act be so amended as to read as follows:

SECTION 1.—That every person, firm or corporation who shall pay, in lawful money, at sight or in demand, on a bank located at a distance not greater than eight miles from the place where said labor was performed, twice in each month, each and every employee engaged in its business, the wages earned by each employee to within ten days of the date of said payment, provided, however, that if at any time of payment any employee shall be absent from his regular place of labor he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter during their regular business hours upon demand; and provided, further, that said employer may retain at each payment any amount said employee may order withheld from his or her wages for rent, powder, tools, tool sharpening and oil due said employee.

SEC. 8770. Any corporation mentioned in section 1 of this act, violating any provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 and not less than \$50. Justices of the peace, mayors and police judges shall have final jurisdiction in all cases arising under the provisions of this act; and a corporation shall be notified by warrant to be served upon the president, secretary, treasurer, or managing agent thereof; provided that the defendant shall be entitled, on demand, to a trial by jury.

And it shall be duty of the inspector of shops and factories, on complaint of three or more employees of such corporations, to enforce the provisions of this act.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Subjects to be Discussed by Perry Township Instructors.

The Perry Township Teachers' Institute will hold their next regular meeting at the Wertzbaurgher district, just east of town, next Saturday afternoon and evening, February 15. An interesting programme has been arranged and it is urged that all teachers interested in the work will attend, as an interesting time is promised to all who may do so. The teachers from Massillon will leave on the 1:30 car in the afternoon, and the 6:30 car in the evening. An interesting debate has been arranged for the evening session. Following is the programme:

Afternoon session, 2 p. m.

Benefit of Books..... Wm. Smith  
Class Drill in Orthography..... L. B. Harris  
Talk by County Examiner..... J. J. Atland

Evening session, 7 p. m.

Some Characteristics of a Good Teacher..... Miss Desie Graybill  
What Should the Average Pupil Know When Graduated from Our Public Schools..... Frank Hanna  
A Talk by County Examiner..... John Ellis

Debate—Question, Resolved, That Secret Organizations are a Detriment to our Nation? Affirmative—H. H. Gallah, A. S. Kittinger, J. B. Pridgen, Negative—A. L. Beyer, L. B. Harris, Geo. B. Eggard.  
By A. Hanna, President.

A Tour to Mexico via the Queen & Crescent Route.

An escorted tour through Mexico in a superb special train of Pullman vestibule dining, sleeping and observation cars, leaves Cincinnati on Monday, February 24th, via Queen & Crescent Route. For handsomely illustrated itinerary write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Bill heads, note heads, letter heads and envelopes artistically printed on short notice at the INDEPENDENT office.

## BILL NYE ON POETRY.

A BOOKLET WITH POETIC FEET THAT ARE NOT MATES.

The Humorist Gives an Object Lesson by Dropping Into Rhyme Himself, and Also Explains the Etiquette of Cards—Other Suggestions For the Society Novice.

(Copyright, 1896, by Edgar W. Nye.)

A cheery little poem of 321 verses comes to this office reeking with divine affluence from the job office at Vevay, Ind. It is in the form of a booklet and looks some like Peter Henderson's Seed Catalogue For 1896.

The title to this work is "Recollections of School Days." The only good feature about the work is that it is not a plagiarium on James Whitcomb Riley. It is more like Owen Meredith, I think.

The poetic feet, however, are not mates. Every little while you find a



SCANNING MISMALED POETIC FEET.

line of size 9 with a D width, while the next one will have a C width and be much higher in the instep.

It runs along something like "Lucile." No pun is intended here. Poetic feet and "Lucile" have no concealed humorous connection.

The author's rhyme is a little bit free also. This is a fair sample of the style: The schoolhouse was small, and the benches were long.

As also the desks where the big scholars were sitting.

While in front sat us "small fry," with feet dandling down,

Each with a Webster's Elementary, then the greatest book known.

Poetry should not be sacrificed to sense; neither should sense be sacrificed to poetry. First, the poet should have something to say, and then he should say it at an early date.

Another little book has been sent to me for review, published in "Baltimore, M. D.," as the author calls it. It is written by "Bishop, the Bird Man" of Baltimore, as he calls himself. It is a treatise on the care of birds, but incidentally he gets in some good pieces to speak and other literature of a high class.

On page 39 he gives us a poem called "A Miller's Love." In a footnote on the same page he says:

"This song is arranged for baritone solo and soprano accompaniment. The air is in Tyrolean style, with a warbling chorus, and when properly sung at evening parties or private entertainments is always appreciated and applauded."

"Will be sent on receipt of ten 2 cent postage stamps."

Here are three of the first stanzas:

A MILLER'S LOVE.

(By Bishop, the Bird Man.)

In a land far away, by the side of a stream,

There stood an old mill, of which I oft dream.

The old miller's daughter, a maiden named Clyde,

Was my only love and my true bride.

I had her far away, to seek fortune and fame,

Kissed tears from her cheeks, and she did the same.

So it would seem that Clyde was somewhat of a contentment.

We have always heard of the wonderful beauty of the Baltimore girls, but their agility has never before, I think, been suitably embalmed in song.

It is not often that I drop into rhyme, but where I can thus express a great truth, and in that form, I may be pardoned perhaps for doing so. I do not idealize so much in my verse, but prefer rather to express with great force some grand idea.

I love nature, as all true poets must, and would be glad to paint a rhythmic picture with the verbal coloring of a Byron, but that is not wherein my great gift lies. I am better fitted to write in a spirited yet direct and descriptive way and should be classed more in the group of poets to which Bryant belonged. Bryant was a practical man and even thrifty and economical. It is said that when an editor those who wrote at space rates for him always found on Saturday that quotations of two lines even were not paid for, and if quoted from himself he credited his own account with that much.

The verses given below resemble the style of Longfellow, and yet the great idea contained in them is my own. While there is a touch of sadness in the first three stanzas, the earnest truth is not, on the whole, sacrificed to sentiment or poetic construction:

FOOTSTEPS.

Years ago the poet told us we could Make our lives sublime, And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time—

Footprints that perhaps another, Sailing o'er life's sea, may see, Some forlorn and shaven-headed brother, Seeing, might take heart again.

Ah, the footsteps of my mother! How they shaped my early course! How they steered me and my brother With their strong yet gentle force!

Now my days are swiftly flying, But the memory might can shake Of those footsteps on my being, That her shipper need to make.

Again it becomes necessary to throw more light upon the ever attractive topic of card etiquette.

Where great formality is required, visiting cards should not be carried in the pocket with loose smoking tobacco.

Announcement cards should be all printed before the wedding, so that they may be sent as soon as the ceremony is over. In case there should be a postponement or adjournment of the marriage, the announcement cards, together with postage, may be charged to the groom. Ice cream also may be put into the bill for damages in case of breach of promise.

A girl who has not yet come out should not have visiting cards. Girls who have appeared in thoroughly full evening dress are supposed to have come out.

Girls are not allowed to have cards after their second season. Prior to that time the fly leaf of a hymnbook will be found to do very well.

Where one is making formal calls on one's friends and where there are gentlemen in the house, one should leave one of one's own cards for each lady and one of one's husband's cards for each person in the house on whom one's husband would have called had he come, but if one's husband is absent in Dakota and liable never to return one may use one's own discretion about leaving one's husband's cards.

You should not get your "at home" cards mixed up with the visiting cards. Visiting cards cannot be satisfactorily renovated with benzene.

A telephone number should never be put on a visiting card, nor should rates for board, in case one keeps summer boarders, be engraved on the card. It is in shocking taste and among the nobility is regarded with abhorrence.

After a tea one should call on the hostess at an early date, and one card should be left. Where cake was served with the tea, one should leave two cards.

Where friends call in a hired conveyance or by street car, the call may be returned by mailing the usual cards.

In cases where callers occupy the time by reciting the bright sayings of their own children, instead of listening to my recital of what my children have said, I return their calls by messenger boy, "Heet."

Where one starts out to make a call in one's carriage and meets the people on whom one had started to call, an exchange of cards may be made from one carriage to the other, and the question of who should make the first subsequent call may be settled on the spot by a friendly game of "old sledge."

In calling upon the president of the United States one need not leave a card for each member of the cabinet.

It is in execrable taste to put a purple brownie stamp on your visiting cards, as it is also to ask your hostess to preserve and return any unsealed cards of your own which she may have at the end of the season.

If a gentleman calls at your home at 2 o'clock in the morning in order to return your husband from the club, you need not return the call unless a friendly acquaintance should sprang up at the time and one which it might be agreeable to cultivate.

Where one's house takes fire and neighbors rush in to save the furniture, one card each for the host and hostess will be sufficient on entering.

In case of a large surprise party every one should send cards one week in advance, so that the host may know where to send bills for food, groceries and shade trees to which horses are tied during the festivities.

If you are at home and your maid or footman should bring you a card that you do not like, you may draw another.

Gentlemen callers, representing a new and especially fascinating lightning rod, need leave but two cards, one for the host and one for the hostess.

A gentleman caller who remains later than 11 o'clock p. m. should put the



SETTLING A SOCIETY FORMALITY.

hour of his departure on his card, so that at the end of the month his gas account may be arranged without haggling and acrimony.

Never offer to assist a middle aged man in putting on his overcoat. An old man needs assistance and a young man enjoys it very much under certain circumstances, but to a middle aged man it implies encroaching years and is therefore highly offensive.

If you are a host and wish to be extremely hospitable, do not, after your guest has his overcoat fairly on, seek to pull down the tail of his undercoat by reaching up among his suspenders. Some men are quite sensitive and ticklish under such circumstances and resent too much hospitality.

In making a call, if you find that a large "social" is being held at the house, you may conceal yourself at the barn until the guests have gone away, and then you may emerge with some appropriate witticism.

Where a gentleman calls in his official character as sheriff of the county in which one lives, one cannot be too careful in returning the call as promptly as possible. A visiting card or P. P. C. card sent by mail is not sufficient.

In making a call at a strange house,

if you have just lighted an expensive cigar, do not ask the footman to take charge of it while you are making your call. He might be tempted to smoke it all up. It is wrong to place temptation in the way of servants who may be in need.

Bill Nye

## Rank Extortion.

An instance of the way in which the simplest problems in mathematics sometimes present strange difficulties is told by an eyewitness of an amusing incident in a New England street car. An old lady handed the conductor a 10 cent piece which was Canadian money. The conductor handed the old lady a 5 cent piece, not discovering at the moment the character of the coin he had received.

As soon as he saw his mistake, he turned back and said, "Lady, I am sorry, but we are not allowed to take Canadian money." And so saying he handed her the 10 cent piece.

"Are you sure that's my money?" asked the old lady sharply.

"Yes, ma'am, and I'm sorry I made the mistake," said the conductor.

"Oh, I'm willing to take it back, if you're sure it's mine," returned his passenger obligingly, slipping the dime into her pocketbook.

"And your fare, please, ma'am," said the conductor respectfully, after a pause.

"What? Why, I don't see how you calculate that. It's real mix'n to me," said the old lady, flushing, as she took the identical 5 cent piece which she had received as change and handed it to the conductor.

"Well, but, ma'am, I haven't had your fare yet," said the conductor patiently.

"Don't you see how it is?"

"No, young man, I don't," said the old lady, looking severely at him, "but rather than have any talk about it, I'll give you another 5 cents."

She counted out five pennies and poured them into his hand; then she replaced her pocketbook in her bag and sank back into her seat with very red cheeks.

"Do you see how he figgered it, child?" she said, turning helplessly to the young woman next to her a moment later. "I shouldn't want to bandy words with him, for arithmetic never was my strong point, but seems to me it was real extortion. There was 20 cents I had to give him before he was anyway satisfied, but I suppose he knows how he figgered it!"—Youth's Companion.

## Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$171,145,407; gold reserve, \$45,297,428.

## Our Half of the Price.

BUCYRUS, O., Feb. 8.—H. M. Deal & Co. have received a package of 130 Mexican silver dollars in payment for machinery recently sold in Mexico. No bank here is willing to receive the silver at more than 50 cents on the dollar. Hence H. M. Deal & Co. are out just half the price of the machinery.

# NOVELTIES IN VALENTINES!

Pretty New Designs in  
Card Valentines,  
Lace Valentines,  
German Valentines,  
Comic Valentines,  
Booklet Valentines,  
Everything in Valentines,

# FROM ONE CENT UP. BAHNEY'S BOOK STORE

20 East Main Street, Massillon, O.



## THE MCKINLEYS AT HOME

### Scenes at Their Reception Wednesday Evening.

#### A VERY BRILLIANT GATHERING

Guests from Many Cities Accept the Invitation of Ex-Governor and Mrs. McKinley and Assist in Celebrating the 25th Anniversary of their Marriage.

CANTON, Feb. 6.—Ex-Governor and Mrs. McKinley gave their first reception Wednesday afternoon and evening, in celebration of the 25th anniversary of their marriage. That happy event actually occurred on the 25th of January, but the later date was selected as a matter of convenience. Mrs. McKinley wore her wedding gown in honor of the occasion, and in its ivory white satin and brocade, seemed younger and brighter than she has for many years. Point lace and white pearl passementerie completed the trimmings, and she carried bride roses. The crush of guests exceeded anything in the society annals of Stark county. Two locomotive headlights illuminated the grounds of the McKinley residence in North Market street, and a carpet was spread from the curb to the entrance. The house, as most people know, is directly opposite Mrs. Aultman's residence, and is the one in which the distinguished couple began housekeeping 25 years ago. Eleven hundred invitations were sent out, but many of them went to far distant friends who sent cards. It is quite safe to believe that very few residents failed to be present, or regretted afterward that they had accepted the opportunity of mingling in so brilliant a throng.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley received in the bow window of the drawing room. They were assisted by Col. and Mrs. Osborne, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and Messrs. M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, A. C. Tonner and George B. Pease and Charles H. Miller, of Canton. Mrs. McKinley sat during the evening, and was a charming hostess. Mr. McKinley seemed unmoved by the fatigue of standing, and was like himself, always the most distinguished member of the party, with a hospitable greeting and pleasant word for every body. The hours of the reception were from 2 to 4 in the afternoon and from 7 to 11 in the evening.

A buffet luncheon was served, the guests standing and the table being handsomely decorated with flowers, and lighted by candelabra. The constantly moving company completely filled the drawing room and sitting room, hall, stairway and library, and was dense during the entire evening. There was great variety in the gowns worn, dark and light being about evenly divided. Many of the ladies wore bonnets, but strict evening dress seemed to predominate.

The party from Massillon arrived at half past 8, and left for home at 10 o'clock on the special train. In the Massillon list were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. C. Steese, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Humberger, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Dr. and Mrs. Pease, Mrs. and Miss Wales, Mrs. J. W. McGlynn, Mrs. J. G. Worwick, Mrs. and Miss Slusser, Messrs. A. Wales, W. K. L. Warwick, W. F. Ricks, James R. Dunn and Edwin L. Arnold.

Among the very many other out of town guests were: Mrs. Morton, of Columbus; Mrs. Owens and Miss June, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. Pass Alexander, Judge Marvin, Mr. Atterholt, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Miller, Mrs. C. W. Seiberling and Miss Taplin, of Akron; Mr. Abner McKinley, of New York; Major and Mrs. Goodspeed, of Columbus; Martin Dodge of Cleveland.

Colonel and Mrs. Osborne, of Boston; Miss Helen McKinley, the Governor's sister; Captain and Mrs. Heistand, of Columbus; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Duncan and daughter, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stambaugh, of Youngstown; Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee, of Columbus; Dr. T. D. Flood, editor of the Chautauquan; Ned Arden Flood, Meadville Pa.; Colonel and Mrs. Stafford, of New York; General and Mrs. Botsford, of Youngstown; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schmidlappe, of Cincinnati; Ex Adjutant General Howe and son Judd Howe, of Kenton; General L. S. Ebricht and wife of Akron; Colonel W. C. Boone, of Postoria; Colonel Harry C. Sherrard, of Steubenville; J. Ewing Brooks, of Salem; R. D. Kuhns of Cleveland.

Mr. W. R. Woodford made up a party of Cleveland friends, who came down over the Valley railway in his car. They included Judge Ricks, Mark Hanna, Myron T. Herrick, Judge Saunders, Mr. Squire, Sylvester T. Everett, and Wm. Edwards. It would be impossible to name all the strangers who represented several states and many cities.

#### A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Everhard Smoke Consumer at the Court House.

CANTON, Feb. 6.—After several weeks devoted to the installation of the new smoke consumer, under the court house boilers, the work was pronounced complete today, by the inventor, Mr. H. H. Everhard, of Massillon, and its results were easily noticeable by the total absence of any black clouds of smoke. In their place a light vapor may be seen pouring out of the stack, for a short time after firing, but ordinarily nothing is visible. Some difficulty was experienced in completing the work, owing to the seeming impossibility of establishing a draft. Two hitherto unknown dampers were finally discovered by Mr. Everhard's firemen, after which no obstacles whatever were encountered. The saving in fuel amounts to about

50 per cent. The commissioners have been spending about \$306 a month for hard coal. Mr. Everhard says that they will save at least five dollars a day from now on, as they can burn cheap soft coal. The boilers are being fired at present with Massillon nut, but the fuel recommended is nut and slack combined, the mixture costing perhaps a dollar a ton.

The same consumer is now successfully in use at the Warthorst & Co. brick works and at the Sippo mills. Without drawings, the details of its construction could not be made known. Roughly speaking, the ordinary fire box is enlarged, and divided into two compartments, lengthwise. Each compartment is fired separately. When the fuel on one side has been reduced to a bed of live coals, the other side is filled with fresh coal, and small jets of steam force the heavy black smoke forward and around, so that it passes over the hot live coals on the other side and is consumed. When this bed has become a clear, white hot mass, the other side is fired, and the process reversed. Very little steam is required, and it decomposes under the intense heat thus adding to the fuel. The patent permits the use of condensed air instead of steam, but experiments with air have not yet been made. There has been a long unsatisfied demand for a practical smoke consumer, and Mr. Everhard seems to have produced the right sort of a device.

The commissioners inspected the consumer this afternoon, together with many other interested persons, and expressed satisfaction with its operation. Although the weather is the least favorable for perfect work, the test was pronounced all that could be desired.

#### COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

George D. Saxton Makes Answer—Larry Steele in Trouble.

CANTON, Feb. 6.—George D. Saxton, by his attorneys, Wm. R. Day and J. J. Grant, today filed an answer to the petition wherein he is named as defendant, recently filed by Annie E. George. The defendant denies that he holds any personal property of any kind what ever which now or at any time belonged to Annie George. Mr. Saxton further answers by stating that in 1891 Annie George borrowed money from him, and later, in the early part of 1892, desired him to lend her more. This money was given in exchange for Annie George's note for \$300. This note is now due and is unpaid. It was agreed between the plaintiff and himself, Mr. Saxton claims, that he should hold all the former's property until said note had been redeemed. He explains that at all times he has been willing to surrender to the plaintiff all the personal property of hers in his possession, providing the note was paid. He adds that the plaintiff has claimed many things not belonging to her. The action of the plaintiff was that of replevin and Mr. Saxton petitions the court for the same relief concerning the same property.

Thomas Mellon and Larry Steele, of Massillon, are under arrest here for brutally beating and kicking Julius Clerc, at "Paddy" Gallagher's saloon on Tuesday night. Clerc is in the Aultman hospital and his condition is serious. The man was nearly kicked to death and suffers terribly. His head and face are bruised and swollen and his chest and side are injured. The prisoners may be arraigned before Mayor Rice this afternoon.

#### PURCHASE OF FINE HORSES.

John H. Fishel, of Minerva, has purchased of Charles C. Cook, two of Canton's best horses, the price paid being \$2,500. The horses are Black Cecil, a 3 year old mare with a record of 2:18 1/2, and Minting, a bay stallion aged 4 years, whose record is 2:24 1/2. These horses will be wintered in Massillon. Cecil is a coming racer. Last year he was entered in six races finishing first in four and second in two. Minting also has a flattering record, and a splendid future is predicted for him.

#### MORE BRIDGES FOR CANTON.

The following bids for the erection of bridges have been received by the county commissioners for two Canton bridges: Massillon Bridge company, Ninth street, \$15,650; Laiblin road, \$7,575. Wrought Iron Bridge company, plan BB, \$8,370; Laiblin road, \$6,362. Pennsylvania Bridge company, Ninth street, \$16,000; Laiblin road, \$7,600. On comparison it was found that the bids of the Wrought Iron Bridge company was the lowest for Ninth street, \$8,370, and the contract was awarded to that company. The Canton Bridge company received the contract for the Laiblin road bridge at \$6,362.

CANTON, Feb. 7.—The Columbia Spring Company, of Newport, N. J., and Pittsburg, Pa., assigned on Thursday to John M. Kennedy, of Covington, Ky. The assets are estimated at \$270,000, the liabilities at \$200,000. The Columbia company operated the spring works in this city. The company operated eight factories in six states.

Marriage licenses have been granted to E. G. Pritchard and Mary E. Bahtel, of Canton; Charles S. Lathamer and Cora L. Trump, of Trump; Benjamin Rosenberg and Mary Reimer, of Beach City.

The case of Richard Wagner against the city of Canton to recover damages in the sum of \$10,000 for personal injuries, began this morning in court room No. 1 before Judge McCarty.

The case of the Congress Lake Outing Club against A. D. Biechle to recover judgment for alleged unpaid shares was settled in Judge Taylor's court this morning. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The will of Catharine Poorman, of Sugar Creek township, has been filed for probate. Julia B. Gibson has been appointed administratrix of the estate of George E. Gibson, of Massillon. The administratrix has been authorized to settle the claim against the W. & L. E. railway for causing the death of the deceased.

CANTON, Feb. 8.—Richard Wagner who sued the city of Canton for damages for personal injuries secured a ver-

dict for \$600, in court on Friday afternoon.

The Canton Spring works will resume operations under the direction of the assignee. Sixty-two men will be employed.

#### PROBATE COURT NOTES.

David Kinsley, of Lake township, assigned on Friday to Wm. Wagner. The assets are estimated at \$8,000. The liabilities are not estimated.

Wm. L. Lindesmith has been appointed administrator of the estate of Allen Kusgoerd, of Alliance.

Urias Royer, of Lake township, assigned on Friday to Wm. Wagner. The assets are estimated at \$3,000. The liabilities are unknown.

Samuel V. Roush is the guardian appointed for the minor heirs of Levi Rohm, of Sugar Creek township.

## WANT IT SET ASIDE.

### A New Move in the George Koons Case.

#### VERDICT AGAINST THE EVIDENCE

Defendant's Attorneys Quote the Language of the State's Counsel in Urging Conviction as a Means of Preventing the Increase of Crime.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—The following motion was filed Wednesday afternoon in the court of oyer and terminer of Blair county, and is the first taken since the conviction of George Koons (Frank Wilson) since last Friday at midnight:

The defendant's counsel in the above case respectfully move for arrest of judgment and for a new trial for the following reasons:

1st. Because the verdict is against the law.

2d. Because the verdict is against the evidence.

3d. Because the verdict is not sustained by the weight of all the evidence in the case, and is not warranted by the law and the testimony in the case.

4th. Because the learned district attorney told the jury in his closing address, that the people "have been alarmed and horrified by the commission of the most diabolical crime ever committed in any community. The indignation of the people is aroused. Crime is becoming too prevalent in this country. Murder is becoming too frequent and escapes from punishment are becoming too numerous. Read the records of the commonwealth for the last year and you will find that no less than 8,000 murders have been committed in this state alone. He stands here today one of the most despised criminals it is possible to conceive a demon of the blackest dye. He has been abandoned by all his friends. He has no one to sit here, and interest himself in his trial he has not one scintilla of evidence to recommend him as a man."

5th. Because the learned private counsel for the prosecution told the jury in his closing address that the people of the county, some 70,000 were waiting to see if the spirit of homicidal violence was to be checked or continued that the homes of the jurors themselves might be imperiled. That the spirit of this old man, Henry Bonnecka, is here today asking for vengeance. It would be an injustice and an outrage to turn him loose to prey upon the community.

6th. It is clear that the jury in the case failed to give to the defendant the benefit of the doubt to which he was entitled. That they had a doubt, was conclusively shown by the request that they made to the court for instructions and by the paper which they returned with their verdict containing their written request to the board of pardons to commute the offense from murder in the first degree to murder in the second degree. The verdict was not the result of twelve consenting minds.

7th. The court is respectfully requested to order that the foregoing reasons be filed and that the defendant's counsel be allowed an opportunity to file other and supplemental reasons within such reasonable time as to right and justice shall appertain.

#### G. H. SPANG,

R. H. HENDERSON,

Attorneys for defendant.

To which the court made the following endorsement: By the court, Feb. 6th, 1896, it is ordered that this paper be filed and counsel for defendant are allowed ten days from this date within which to file additional reasons.

#### THE DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Benj. Prosser Passes Away Thursday Night.

Mary Ann Prosser, wife of Benjamin Prosser, died at her home, in Wooster street, Thursday night, of a complication of diseases. Last spring Mrs. Prosser was stricken with paralysis and she had never been entirely well since. For the past three months she had suffered terribly with rheumatism, dropsy and the grip, and her death was a mercy. Mrs. Prosser was 59 years of age and leaves a husband and four children.

#### MRS. MARTHA BARNETT.

The death of Mrs. Martha Barnett, widow of the late James J. Barnett, occurred at her home, No. 40 Wooster street, Friday morning, of pneumonia of the lungs, after an illness of but four days. Mrs. Barnett was 55 years of age and is survived by several children.

#### Free! Free! Free!

Given away for a few days only, commencing Saturday, February 22 at 29, 1,000 boxes, each containing one week's treatment of Wright's Colery Capenles, at Baltz's drug store. Any person afflicted with Liver, Kidney or Stomach Complaints, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, can get one of the boxes free.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT office.

## PNEUMONIA EPIDEMIC.

### Wayne County Has a Serious Visitation.

#### A MINERVA TUNNEL CAVES IN.

The Latest Happenings at West Brookfield—A Sudden Death—North Lawrence News Notes—The Schools and the Harris Bill.

#### A SERIOUS EPIDEMIC.

WOOSTER, Feb. 7.—Twenty inmates of the Children's home were taken down suddenly yesterday afternoon with a peculiar form of pneumonia.

Rollin Harse, aged 14, is dead, and eight others are believed to be at the point of death.

#### A TUNNEL CAVES IN.

MINERVA, O., Feb. 7.—As a result of the recent heavy rainfall in this vicinity the tunnel on the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern railroad, near here, caved in Thursday, effectively blocking all traffic on that line. Trains are being run between this place and Alliance over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh line.

#### WEST BROOKFIELD

WEST BROOKFIELD, Feb. 7.—Our people were very much surprised Thursday afternoon to hear of the death of Peter Paul, whose death occurred very unexpectedly. Mr. Paul was a native of Germany, he came to this country when a young man, and located in this village nearly 50 years ago. He was well known in Massillon as well as here, having worked many years in Russell & Co.'s works. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. John Brand, of this place, with whom he made his home, and Mrs. Lutz, of Toledo. The funeral services will be held in St. Barbara's church, Saturday, at 9:30 a. m. The deceased was about 76 years of age.

The entertainment given in the Lutheran church, Wednesday evening, by Prof. F. S. Fox, of Pittsburg, was highly appreciated by those who heard him. The condition of the roads caused the audience to be small. We hope to have Mr. Fox with us again, when the weather is more favorable.

Mr. and Mrs. Sluss, of Louisville, are spending a few days with friends in this place.

#### NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Feb. 7.—George Ackerman and Hiram Leisy were in Massillon Monday.

Jonas Eschliman, jr., is in Canton this week sitting as juror.

Jacob Edwards spent two days in Wooster last week attending court.

District No. 4 is making preparations to celebrate Washington birthday.

On the 2nd, inst. the school board employed George Hoover to teach the spring term in Dist. No. 3, Charles Reineohl in Dist. No. 4, Nellie Pifer in Dist. No. 7. All the teachers in Lawrence succeed themselves. The policy of reducing the teachers' wages in order to have a few more days of school seems to be both unjust and unwise.

Oliver Zimmerman, who has been stopping for some time past with his son Frank, went back to Canton on Tuesday.

O. F. Lawrence wears a new smile now and trods his beaten path from store to home with a much more elastic step. It's a boy and looks just like its size so he says.

C. E. topic Sunday, the 9th, is Christ's Warning. Leader, Wm. Evans.

The Haskell bill is defeated by three votes and a bill known as the Dana bill increasing the tax to \$500 has passed. It is said that many threatening letters were written to members of the legislature in the event they did not support the Dana or tax bill. The time will come when bullying and intimidation will not be effectual.

The Rev. William Williamson, of the U. B. church of Canton, was in town Wednesday.

H. H. Shriver and John Johnson were in Massillon on the 5th.

Charles Lawrence was working for N. K. Bowman & Co., in Canton, Monday and Tuesday.

#### A FIRE AT NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, Feb. 6.—Fire broke out in an outbuilding used as a smoke and wash house at the Burke property, in Bethlehem at 3:30 o'clock this morning. Joseph Wilheffer and family live in the property. Mrs. Wilheffer was awakened by the cracking of the flames and aroused her husband, but they were unable to put out the fire on account of the scarcity of water. By the time the fire company arrived the building, which contained the meat of four hogs and some coal, was totally destroyed. It is supposed that the fire originated from the fire in a kettle placed on the floor used in smoking the meat. No insurance.

NAVARRE, Feb. 8.—Logan Bach, heretofore one of the most promising young men in this neighborhood, has fled from sight, if not from memory dear. He was a schoolmaster at Rockville, near here. On Wednesday he told his pupils that he had urgent business at Navarre, and would return at noon. His "urgent business" was to present an order, so it is said, for \$20, which was paid by the township clerk. This order bore the name of Trustee John Eckroate, and as it is alleged that Eckroate did not sign the order, and as Bach has completely disappeared, his friends are very much stirred up.

The money collected by Bach was really owing him, and the unpleasant features in the case are his disappearance and the spurious signature.

#### A SERIOUS EPIDEMIC.

WOOSTER, Feb. 8.—The waifs at the

Wayne county Children's Home continue to come down with pneumonia. Thirteen were added to the list Friday, making a total of thirty-three, just one-half of the number in the institution, besides two matrons who are also ill. Fully one-half of the thirty-three are regarded as critically ill.

#### ELTON ECHOES.

ELTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. G. Hogg has ushered in the winter weather in good hope.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Myers, of Massillon, were the guests of Clayton Brenner and wife.

The reign of measles is complete. The schools at Goat Hill was dismissed for the week on account of so many of the scholars being sick. A sort of grip too, which has a grip distinctly original and peculiar to itself for 1896, has made many very ill.

A little child of Jerry Netsley died of measles, and another is at the point of death. The child turned dark of death. S. D. Baughman, sold "Buckskin," a fine foxhound with an excellent record for so young a dog, to a gentleman at Mansfield.

The object of general commiseration at present is the mail man, who, despite the almost impassable roads, continues to make his daily trip from Maysville to Massillon and back, changing mail at four offices between those two points.

The men arrested for burglary at Dalton are believed to be two of the trio who were at Elm Run and Nutwood mines the first of the year and at Camp Creek just before that.

Our quiet little town was too hilarious Saturday night.

Ruth Baughman, who has been very ill, is better.

Mrs. B. P. Baughman was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Jones several days this week.

Mrs. Mania Harold came out last week to take Miss Grace, who was visiting her grandma, home with her.

## IS THERE UNIFORMITY.

### Another Investigation in Pittsburgh District.

#### THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

Mr. DeArmit's Conclusions Pronounced Wrong—He is Invited to Attend the Meeting of the Joint Committee and Make Good His Assertions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—The joint committee of five operators and five miners met at the rooms of the Railroad Operators' Association Thursday to consider the objections raised by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company to paying the district price, by claiming that "true uniformity" does not exist in the district. The meeting decided to invite President W. P. DeArmit, of the company, to make another investigation of the conditions of affairs at each mine.

In order that nothing shall stand in the way and to prevent Mr. DeArmit from getting out through a loophole, the committee decided to make the investigation in any manner that DeArmit will designate. One of his objections was that his company was not represented on the committee that made the former investigation. In the next examination he will be allowed all the representation he wants, and, in fact, will be given every opportunity to learn the truth. Before the committee began business it was decided to invite Mr. DeArmit to attend the meeting, but it was found he was out of the city. Upon his return he will be asked to attend the meetings. The following was adopted as the sense of the meeting:

"That we, the members of the committee, at a joint convention, miners and operators, having in accordance with instructions made examinations, believe they were fair and impartial, and further—

"That 'true uniformity' does exist in this mining district as reported by us, nevertheless as Mr. DeArmit has not seen fit to make specific charges showing the particular mines at which abuses exist, we invite him to unite with us in an effort to remedy such abuses. For this purpose we will join with him in the appointment of a committee that will be satisfactory to all parties interested.

"Pending the report of such committee we ask that the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company pay its employees the district price, and that all other operators continue doing the same, all of which is respectfully submitted with the hope that by the settlement of this dispute there may be avoided the suffering that would otherwise have to be endured in the several states affected."

#### TWO DEATHS.

Death of A. C. H. Boorn on Thursday Morning.

A. C. H. Boorn died Thursday morning at his residence, in North East street, at the age of 78. Mr. Boorn had been sick one week, with influenza. This combined with his age, made recovery impossible. He is survived by his wife and four children, all of whom live here except one. Funeral from the residence of G. W. Boorn, corner of Hill and Thorn streets, at 4 p. m. Friday. Burial at Brimfield on Saturday.

#### DEATH OF MRS. SCOTT.

"Grandmother" Scott, as she was known by all, died Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, at the home of her son, Hiram Scott, five miles southwest of Massillon, on the West Lebanon road. She was 87 years of age. The funeral will take place Saturday morning, leaving the house at 10 o'clock; burial at Sixteen cemetery. Mrs. Scott had four surviving children.

Wright's Colery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

## QUEER AMISH WAYS

### Customs of Many of Our Holmes County Neighbors.

#### THEY WILL NOT GO TO LAW

Some Peculiarities Brought to Light by Some Recent Arrests—The Marriage Ceremony of the Amish—Wheat Field Burial.

Great surprise was recently occasioned by the arrest of Amish ministers in Indiana, who were subsequently found guilty of marrying cousins, and of solemnizing marriage without a license, a thing very seldom that members of the sect find their way into a court room under any circumstances. So many Amish live in this vicinity that some account of their peculiarities will doubt be interesting. Their marriage custom are very peculiar, and it was for violation of the marriage laws that most of the arrests have been made. They marry very young. There is never a license applied for from the county clerk, as they claim they are licensed by God. Wedding services always take place on Thursday, and begin at 1 o'clock, lasting till 12. During that time the visitors constantly chant an old hymn. In some instances first cousin and half brother and sister have been united after a wedding the parents of the bride furnish a plentiful, old fashioned repast, at which wine and beer flow freely.

Another peculiar idea of this people is that the devil's spirit is concentrated in anything that revolves; consequently they will not purchase any of the improved farming machinery of today—reapers, mowers, or threshers. Many use the old-fashioned cradles, scythes, and rakes, and will only have their grain thrashed by a machine run by horse power.

They have no church, but worship at private residences, going from house to house. They have no ordained minister but a man they term a leader. They are not allowed to wear ornaments of any kind, or have any such trinkets about their homes. In fact, they are distinguished by antique simplicity, combined with antique prejudice, and by indifference to the interests of the greater world.

The Amish in this country are known for their honesty, and are, no doubt, as honest as any class of people in America. Honesty is among the many traits which are taught them from childhood. They are God-fearing and good people, and it was only on account of certain religious tenets which are not in accordance with the laws of Indiana, that they have been molested. These violations are due largely to ignorance, and not to any desire or intention to get into conflict with the courts. They have not only failed to obey the law regarding license and registry, but have solemnized marriages between couples related to each other within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. In fact, all the counts in the indictments are based on offences repugnant to the spirit of the laws, but not designated as crimes.

They never quarrel or fight, nor attempt, by law, to punish an offense committed against them. Some time ago a horse was stolen; the thief was tracked and the horse identified. The owner refused to prosecute the thief or go after his horse. They positively refuse to go to court for any cause, not settle all matters in the church, or let them go without settlement. A few weeks ago a member named Halfin was arrested for some trivial offence and was fined by a justice of the peace. Rather than go to jail Halfin paid his fine, and was at once expelled from the church. About the same time Daniel Neusesbaum was arrested at the instigation of an off-ended neighbor and fined. Neusesbaum is worth at least \$15,000, but rather than pay his fine went to jail.

The colony near Decatur is about to split on account of some members wishing to change the customs of their burial rites. A few weeks ago David C. Neusesbaum died of consumption. The night of his death his remains were thrown in a rough box scarcely three feet long and buried in his own wheatfield. This is in conformity with their belief that wheat should grow over their graves. A woman of the same faction died shortly afterward and received the same treatment, not even her friends being in attendance.

#### MR. BROWN IS REMINDED

He Recalls Muddy Days in the Vicinity of Vicksburg.

If the country and some town roads too, were in bad condition before, this sudden cold wave has had no other effect than to make them still worse. The surface of the ground is frozen crisp and is underlaid by from one to three feet of soft, treacherous mud. Impassable, however, as some of our thoroughfares now seem to be, Mr. William Brown says that if he and his brave companions of 1863 had had such roads to travel in the spring of that year they would have indeed considered themselves very fortunate.

"We were traveling in the vicinity of Vicksburg," said Mr. Brown, "some of us struggling through mud waist deep. It had been raining continuously for several days and the roads running through the dense forests resembled long, narrow bogs. At one place our heaviest cannon became fast in the mud. Every horse in the camp, numbering about twenty-four, was hitched to it but could not be budged. The soldiers were forced to work in mud above their waists and many a brave man there contracted the disease which caused his death, it is indeed, he was fortunate enough to escape a collision with a bullet or bomb. We finally got our cannon out by building a cord



**31 East Main Street, - - - Massillon**



# BOND BUYING AND MAKING.

Work on the Government's New Issue.

A LARGE BONDHOLDER.

How the Securities Are Made and Handled.

William H. Vanderbilt as a Coupon Cutter—The Small Cost of Sending the New Issue Over the Country—The Risk of Loss Is Not Very Great—Still the Government Has Made an Enormous Amount in Lost Securities.

[Copyright, 1896.]

Just as soon as the bids for the new bonds were opened at the treasury department in Washington Secretary Carlisle reviewed and accepted such as offered the government the greatest profit, or rather the least expense in the negotiation of the loan. The bidders were notified, and word was sent to the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing to get to work on the bonds. The plates were all ready for printing the different denominations. It has been ready for some time. It is easy enough to prepare plates for a bond issue. The designs already on hand are used, with such minor changes in dates as are made requisite by the terms of the new loan. The bond designs are stereotyped. They are made up in the bureau from the old stock "borders" and "vignettes," which fill a huge album in the office of the bureau chief. No attempt to make a distinctive bond design has ever been made. In fact, there was never a complete design for currency until the bureau accepted the work of Artists Shirlaw and Low recently.

The stereotyped bond designs are kept on cylinders of hardened steel. From one of these the design can be transferred to a soft steel plate in a transfer press by the process of rolling under heavy pressure. Then the figures, dates, etc., on the plate can be removed and new figures and dates put in their places. The plate is hardened then, and from it the altered form is transferred on the press to a cylinder of soft steel. This cylinder is hardened in the furnace, and with it many plates are made. There is a different plate, of course, for each denomination. The number of plates of each design made from the cylinders is regulated by the demand for those denominations. The smaller bonds are in the greatest demand, of course, and therefore the number of plates for the smaller denominations is greater.

A Matter of Record.

The distinctive paper on which the bonds are printed has been seasoning in the vaults of the bureau for a long time. Before the work of printing is completed the chief will have a memorandum of the exact number wanted, and this number will be delivered to the treasury department, going over in the big enclosed wagon which carries all the government securities from the engraving bureau to the treasury department. The bonds are not made complete at the bureau. The final touch is added at the treasury department when the government seal is printed on them. The signatures on bank notes or government currency are engraved at the bureau and printed when the notes are printed, but the signature of the register on the bonds is made at the treasury, not by the register himself, but by one of the clerks, who also puts his distinctive mark on the bond when he makes a record of it. Every bond can be traced back through the official hands which touched it in the process of making and issuing it and the responsibility for any error traced where it belongs. This caution is very necessary, since one little bond may represent \$50,000. Only one bond greater than this amount was ever issued by the government, and this bond now hangs on the wall of the office of the register of the treasury. It was for \$15,500,000, the amount of the Geneva award paid by England in satisfaction of what were known as the "Alabama claims." This money was paid to Hamilton Fish as secretary of state, and as congress had made no provision for the disposal of it he invested it in government 5 per cent, and the secretary of the treasury, for convenience, issued a single bond to him. The bond was canceled when the court of Alabama claims distributed its awards. Beside this big bond on the wall of the register's office hangs the oldest bond recorded in the treasury. It was issued Feb. 6, 1777, to John Bonfield. It was for \$300, and it was to run for three years, with interest at 4 per cent.

An Individual Holding.

This bond of \$15,500,000 which Secretary

Fish once held did not represent by 65 per cent the amount of government bonds once held by an individual. William H. Vanderbilt once owned in registered bonds \$45,000,000. The records of the treasury show this fact. The treasury department knows just where all of the registered bonds are held, with the exception of a few which are in the hands of people to whom they have not been transferred formally after purchase. The purchasers of registered bonds do not wait very long before notifying the secretary of the treasury and going through the formality of transfer, as the checks for interest for the bonds are sent to the persons whose names appear on the books of the treasury department. On the treasury books an account is opened with each person who becomes the owner of registered bonds. The books are closed one month before the time when interest is due.

After the books close no transfers are made until the interest checks have been mailed. These checks are mailed promptly on the day when the interest is due, and they are made payable to order. They can be exchanged for gold at any subtreasury if the payee is identified. These checks are sent out in the official envelopes of the treasury department, which require no postage stamps and which are forwarded by the postoffice department to any change of address. In fact, the postoffice department makes every reasonable effort to trace the people to whom these interest checks are addressed, and it happens in but few cases that they are not found. In those few cases the checks are returned to the treasury, where they are held awaiting the claim of the owner of the bond. But the checks, which are delivered promptly in almost every case, are not sent in promptly for collection. People who own large quantities of government securities are methodical in their handling of treasury checks and deposit them for collection the day they are received. But people who have comparatively small sums invested in bonds, and who have no good investment in sight, frequently save the checks of the treasury as a safe form of deposit. They accumulate until the owner dies, in some cases, and then the executor of his estate sends them in in a lump. Sometimes they are destroyed, and then the government is ahead so much. Often bonds are destroyed, and their value is not claimed, and the government has been the gainer by the carelessness of bondholders in an enormous amount.

Government Profit.

It happens several times in each year that a bond of date preceding the civil war comes in for payment. In some cases the interest has ceased for 50 years. At simple interest alone the holder would be entitled to four times the face of the bond, but the government recognizes no claim to interest on money lent to it unasked, and he receives only the face of the bond. The government has made a profit of \$1,250,000 or more on bonds through the failure of owners to present them for redemption, and its profits on unpaid interest must amount to nearly as much. Yet every reasonable effort is made by the treasury to pay its loan debts. Provision is made for the issue of duplicates of both coupon and registered bonds when they have been destroyed, or of a registered bond when it has been lost by the owner. If the owner of a registered bond comes to the treasury department and makes application for the issue of a duplicate, filling a perpetual bond in double the amount, with accrued interest, the government will issue a duplicate.

In making application the claimant must give the time and place of purchase, the name of the person from whom he purchased the bond, the amount paid for it, the place of deposit from which it was lost, the names of persons having access to this place, the affidavit of other persons having a knowledge of the ownership of the bond and of its disappearance, the affidavits of persons as to the probability of the claimant, the number and denomination of the bond, etc. Of course all these conditions cannot be fulfilled in every case; but, so far as possible, they must be fulfilled.

When a registered bond has been mutilated, the pieces are sent in with the affidavit. Bonds are torn by children sometimes, or they are burned or injured in some other way. Sometimes they are destroyed entirely, and on the presentation of satisfactory affidavits, whether the bond is coupon or registered, the secretary of the treasury will issue a duplicate on the terms I have named. In one case of record in the department a bond was duplicated on a plain showing that it had been destroyed, and later it turned up in the original. The owner had really believed it destroyed, but it had merely got into some waste, and it was found at the paper mill. In another case the treasury issued a duplicate of a bond which was found later in a bank vault and sent in for account of the owner by the man who found it.

No "Popular" Loan.

The number of coupon bonds in the present issue is larger than it will be a year hence, because as the securities accumulate in the hands of investment purchasers the coupon bonds will be exchanged for the registered bonds. Every loan changes character in this way. Most of these registered bonds are in the hands of people or institutions owning large amounts. No loan is really "popular."

Only 1 per cent of the registered bonds outstanding in the name of individuals is held by the 10,000 people who have small holdings. The remainder is with the big capitalists who are secure of the government's 3 per cent when they would be worried all the time about the problematical 5, 6 or 8 per cent of a railroad company or some other business enterprise. Most of the \$100,000,000 worth of the present bond issue will be shipped from the treasury to individuals or to the subtreasuries where they are to be delivered to the subscribers. A comparatively small amount will be taken from the treasury department by subscribers here, and some people will ship gold or gold certificates to the treasury from not far distant points, and ask that the bonds be shipped to them direct. But most of the bids opened call for the delivery of the bonds at the subtreasuries in New York, Philadelphia and other large cities. The bonds are put up in heavy paper wrappers, sealed with the treasury seal and delivered to the agent of the United States Express company, who has an office in the treasury building. His company has the contract for carrying all the government's securities. The company will make about \$7,500 out of the issue. The average government express rate for bonds is 7½ cents on each thousand dollars carried in the territory east of the Missouri river. The rate for the coupon bond is 10 cents and for the registered bond 5 cents. The risk in carrying registered bonds is very small—almost nothing, in fact—and the rate charged on them merely pays for the labor of handling and transporting. But if an express car should be robbed and \$5,000,000 worth of registered bonds stolen and destroyed, even a rich express company would feel a little bit embarrassed when called on to give a perpetual bond for \$10,000,000 for the issue of duplicates. There is not much likelihood of any such happening, though. No bonds have been stolen within the experience of the company now having the contract.

A Gigantic Issue.

The largest issue of bonds ever made by the government was in 1877 when \$741,000,000 worth were put out, but these bonds were not sold or subscribed like the present issue. They were used in funding a loan then due which the government was not prepared to pay in cash. The first big borrowing transaction of the government occurred in 1861, when congress, in view of the civil war, voted the secretary of the treasury authority to use the public credit more freely than it had been used before. The amount of money borrowed under this authority was \$150,000,000, and the loan was not even so "popular" as the one about to be made. There was no "gold syndicate" at that time, but the secretary of the treasury had to go to the bankers of New York, Philadelphia and other large cities and ask assistance. The government's credit was badly impaired, and it was impossible to get money abroad, but the banks agreed to take from the treasury department a first issue of \$30,000,000 and then second and third issues of like amount and to put the bonds out gradually among the people. This saved the government's credit and no doubt saved the Union, for without the help of the banks the people would not have been persuaded to take the bonds, and the money to carry on the war for the Union would not have been obtainable.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Presidents and Humor.

Washington was the grave of humor of the whole nation. The tradition of humor is that he was never known to laugh and seldom seen to smile.—Boston Herald.

If there is such a tradition in Boston, it is at variance with lots of history, and also with reminiscences which men who knew George Washington left behind them. The father of His Country was not devoid of humor, and there were occasions when he indulged in fun. The Boston Herald describes him as "gravity embodied," a description which is incomplete, and which can not be applied to all the hours of his life. He was among the noblest of mankind, and he had a good share of various enjoyment. In running down the line of presidents from Washington to his more recent successors, the Boston Herald says:

"Andrew Jackson could not recognize humor when he saw it."

We need only remark that our Boston contemporary could not have been acquainted with the North Carolina and Tennessee ruler who became president of the United States.

The Boston Herald remarks further that President Garfield was a man who "had no taste for fun." It is certain that our Boston contemporary never spent a day, passed an evening or held a dialogue with General James A. Garfield.—New York Sun.

She Did Not Reform Him.

A little more than a year ago a young woman in Frankfurt, Ind., married a loose character named Emory in the hope that she would reform him. Last week she once again she was sent to a reformatory for a year after conviction in the courts for assisting her husband to steal poultry.

TO SAVE THEIR QUEUES.

Rebellion in Korea Against the King's Order to Cut Them Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The steamer Gaelic from Hong Kong and Yokohama has brought the following advices: The king of Korea recently issued a proclamation urging the sacrifice of the queues and set the example by having his own hair cut, the prince royal following suit. The proclamation created consternation in both official and private circles. The minister of education resigned and retired to his country home when his protests at the innovation were disregarded. Many lesser government officials also resigned rather than sacrifice their locks. The proclamation excited alarm among the people at large, but at each of the four gates of the capital constables are posted to await the coming of country people to compel them to submit to the barbers who are in waiting for their hair. Western hats and coats are generally adopted by those who lose their queues. In the rural districts the Koreans have broken out into actual rebellion at the proclamation. Many local governors have resigned their posts owing to their unwillingness to cut off their queues. Several hundred people have fled to the mountains and as many more are under arms preparing to attack the Korean troops.

THE SULTAN TO THE QUEEN.

He Writes a Letter Blaming the Atrocities on the Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The sultan has replied to the autograph letter of Queen Victoria, and which it has been understood was a personal appeal to the better nature of the sultan against the condition of Asia Minor, sympathizing with her in the humane sentiments expressed and declaring that the reports of the massacres were spread by evil disposed persons. The sultan adds that, contrary to the allegations, it was the Turks who were first attacked while praying in the mosque. Continuing, the sultan has assured the queen that the measures taken have succeeded in restoring order, that except at Zaitoun quiet prevails everywhere and that the negotiations going on with the insurgents of Zaitoun will undoubtedly lead to the inhabitants resuming their avocations.

In regard to the request of Minister Terrell, that the United States legation be allowed a dispatch box for its service, the Turkish government contends that as the passage of the straits of the Dardanelles was regulated by an agreement between the six powers, the United States must apply to them for the necessary permission, as she is not a party to the treaty of Paris. On behalf of the United States, it is understood the contention is made that the regulations do not apply to the United States, and that she considers the straits of the Dardanelles to be open waters. The opposition of Russia is said to be the cause of the sultan's action.

HAD TWO FAMILIES.

Why Helman Murdered His Wife, Four Children and Himself.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Investigation in connection with the wholesale slaughter of the Klutke family by Amos Helman, Richard Klutke, has brought to light a fresh sensation regarding the killing of the Helman family, one of the several parallel cases here within the past few months. Helman, who was a prosperous contractor, asphyxiated his wife, four children and himself.

At the time it was supposed to be the result of insanity, but it has now been discovered that Helman had two families. The Chicago household and a wife and two children living in Germany. A short time before the tragedy occurred, Helman received news that his German wife and children had been rescued on her way with her children to America. Helman's first wife arrived a few days after the tragedy, and is now living in the house in which her husband and his American family died.

Mazown Can Have His Divorce.

THUNDER, N. J., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Frank A. Mazown, wife of the ex-mayor of the city, has withdrawn her defense to the divorce suit begun by her husband in Oklahoma. Mazown has made a statement with his wife, and her children and she is willing to let him secure a divorce.

A Multi-Murderer Hanged.

CANON CITY, Colo., Feb. 8.—Benjamin Radcliff, the slayer of the entire school board of Jefferson district, Park county, has been hanged at the penitentiary.

Leased a Boston Theater.

Boston, Feb. 8.—Charles P. Elliott of Chicago, it is announced, has secured a five years' lease of the Grand Opera house here.

THE COMING STYLE. SEWING MACHINE DEPOT



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## TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Taking effect Dec. 8, 1896.

Going East.

No. 1. No. 3. No. 6. No. 7.

Going West.

No. 2. No. 4. No. 5. No. 8.

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Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.

Eastward.

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